

Administration Report of the Bikaner State for the year 1937-38.

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CHAPTER I.

Introductory.

Bikaner State, past and present.

1. **Geographical position.**—Bikaner, one of the officially recognised Premier States of Rajputana, is the northernmost State in Rajputana and lies between the parallels of 27° 12' and 30° 12' North Latitude and 72° 12' and 75° 41' East Longitude.

2. **Boundaries.**—It is bounded on the north and west by the Bahawalpur State; on the south-west by the Jaisalmer State; on the south by the Jodhpur State; on the south-east by the Jaipur State; on the east by the Loharu State and Hissar District (British territory, Punjab); and on the north-east by Ferozepore District (British territory, Punjab).

3. **Area.**—23,317 sq. miles. It is the sixth largest of all the Indian States and the second largest in Rajputana.

4. **Population.**—9,36,218 according to the Census of 1931. It showed an increase of 41·9 per cent over the figures of the Census of 1921, which was the highest percentage of increase in the whole of India. As the Census of 1931 had coincided with a year of scanty rainfall as a consequence of which a considerable portion of the people in the non-irrigated parts of the Ganganagar Division had temporarily migrated to the adjoining parts of British India, and in order to gauge the rise in the population of the Canal Area, a further local Census was taken in 1934 on lines identical with the Decennial Census and confined only to the northern parts of the State. It recorded a further increase of 55,962 souls, bringing the population of the Ganganagar Division to 4,01,398 against 3,45,436 of 1931 and the total population of the State to 9,92,180.

5. **Ordinary Receipts.**—Rs. 1,32,39,357 (1937-38).

6. **Political Relations.**—The Bikaner State is in direct political relations with the Government of India. The State of Bikaner having never been under the suzerainty of any other Ruler, no tribute was at any time in the past paid to any one, and none is paid to the British Government.

Reigning Dynasty.

7. **Brief History and Military Traditions.**—The State was founded in 1465 A.D. by Rao Bikaji, the eldest surviving son of Rao Jodhaji, the Ruler of Marwar (Jodhpur). The Rulers belong to the famous Rathore clan of Rajputs and are descended from the pre-eminent of all Races, namely, the Solar Race. As is well known, the Rathores held sway in the Deccan for a number of centuries and later on at Kanauj (in the United Provinces) from where they went to Marwar (Jodhpur State) in the beginning of the 13th Century.

8. In the Moghul Period, the Rulers of Bikaner enjoyed higher rank and precedence than every single one of the Rulers of the then existing Hindu Principalities throughout the length and breadth of India, excluding Jaipur. The Imperial Order of "Mahi Maratib" (Insignia of Royalty) was conferred upon them by the Moghul Emperors at least on 3 occasions. The Moghul Emperors addressed them in the most complimentary terms and in phraseology of the highest order.

9. The military glory achieved by the State is unique in that over 60 wars and campaigns stand to the credit of the Rulers of Bikaner and the armies of the State. Out of the 21 Rulers of Bikaner, no less than 17 took personal part in various wars or campaigns or internal military operations, and the reigns of the remaining four Rulers lasted only for less than four months each. Tod records that "this family furnishes another example of the prodigal sacrifice of Rajput blood in Imperial Service".

10. During peace times, too, the Rulers of Bikaner have left their indelible imprint on history as statesmen of the highest calibre, endowed with the noblest traditions of Rajput chivalry and culture and scholarly attainments, learned in astrology and astronomy, proficient in medicine and music, poetry and religion, and as patrons and connoisseurs of Art and architecture.

11. Rao Bikaji (1465-1504 A.D.) invaded, and brought from, Jodhpur the venerated Heirlooms which his father Rao Jodhaji had promised to be given to him on account of his being the eldest surviving son and which his younger brother, Rao Sujoji, refused to give on the death of Rao Satalji.

12. Rao Lunkaranji (1505-1526 A.D.), the third Ruler, contracted the first matrimonial alliance with an Udaipur Princess, and his son Kalyan Singhji (later on the fifth Ruler of Bikaner 1542-1573) represented Bikaner in Rana Sangaji's army against Babar at the great battle of Khanwa.

13. Rao Jetsiji (1526-1542 A.D.) fought against and routed an Imperial Moghul Army under Prince Kamran, son of Emperor Babar, when he invaded Bikaner.

14. Raja Rai Singhji (1573-1612 A.D.), the sixth Ruler, was one of Akbar's most distinguished Generals and served in country round Attock, in Gujerat, the Deccan and other places. He constructed the present Fort at the Capital and laid the foundation of the magnificent and beautiful pile of Palaces in it. The title of "Raja" was conferred upon him by the Emperor Akbar in 1573.

15. His brother, Rajkumar Prithvi Rajji, a renowned scholar, poet and litterateur, achieved immortal glory as the Author of the famous soul-stirring verses which he addressed to the gallant Maharana Pratap Singhji of Udaipur when Akbar boasted that the Rana was prepared to submit to the Moghul Court, whilst his monumental works in "Dingal," especially the "Veli Krishna Rukmani ri," are full of inspiration, force and sublime thought.

16. Raja Karan Singhji (1631-1669), the ninth Ruler, won for the Rulers of Bikaner the proud motto of "Jai Jangal Dhar Badshah" or "Victory to the King of the Jangal" which emblazons their Coat-of-Arms. This alludes to an event which forms one of the proudest chapters in the history of the House of Bikaner, for in those words the Ruler of Bikaner received the homage of his brother Princes after frustrating Aurangzeb's dishonourable plans forcibly to convert the Hindu Rajas who had so loyally served him and his ancestors, failing which to put them to the sword.

17. Raja Karan Singhji was also a great Poet and wrote works in Sanskrit and Bhasha. His redoubtable sons, Rajkumar Kesri Singhji and Rajkumar Padam Singhji - "Warriors as brave as any who have sprung from the Rathor stock" - were paid the unique compliment after the battle at

Khajua with Shah Suja when, in appreciation of their valour and distinguished conduct on the battle-field, the Emperor Aurangzeb with his own handkerchief brushed off the dust from their persons as they stood before him hot from the battle.

18. The Reign of Maharajah Anup Singhji (1669-1698 A. D.) was the "golden time of Bikaner valour and fame." He was a versatile genius himself, proficient in Medicine, Astrology and Astronomy and a great Patron of Art, Music and Literature. The Manuscript Library in the Fort containing rare and valuable books was collected by him and it is admittedly one of the finest and best known collection in India. For his prominent part in the capture of the Fort of Golconda in 1687, he won from the Emperor Aurangzeb the hereditary title of "Maharajah".

19. Maharajahs Sujan Singhji (1700-1736), Gaj Singhji (1745-1787) and Surat Singhji (1787-1828) steered the ship of the State clear of all shoals in the stormy and uncertain days following the break up of the Moghul Empire. Not only did they maintain peace and order within the State and successfully withstand the onslaughts on their territory, independence and Sovereignty by their warring neighbours and the Mahratta and Pindari hordes, but they also wielded considerable power and prestige in the continuous Inter-States wars for supremacy and in holding the balance of power amongst the bigger States of Rajputana. Maharajah Gaj Singhji, the fourteenth Ruler, received from the then Emperor the hereditary title of "Sri Raj Rajeshwar Maharajadhiraj Maharajah Shiromani" in 1752 A. D.

20. Maharajah Surat Singhji, the seventeenth Ruler, concluded the first Treaty of "Perpetual Friendship, Alliance and Unity of Interests" with the British Crown dated the 9th March, 1818.

21. The title of "Narendra" was conferred by the Emperor of Delhi on Maharajah Ratan Singhji (1828-1851), the 18th Ruler. The Bikaner Troops rendered valuable services to the British Crown in the 1st and the 2nd Sikh Wars; and for the assistance rendered in the first Afghan War His Highness was personally thanked by Lord Ellenborough.

22. Maharajah Sardar Singhji (1851-1872) personally took a most conspicuous part in the suppression of the Mutiny of 1857. The services of the Maharajah were considered "superior to those of any other Chief in Rajputana, including Jaipur", and "no Prince gave the like aid in searching out and rescuing fugitives, though all gave their hospitable shelter and support". For these services the British Government granted the Pargana of Tibi to the State.

23. Maharajah Dungar Singhji (1872-1887), known as the Father of Modern Bikaner, laid the foundations of a sound and enlightened administration, established regular Courts and promulgated many reforms. He also introduced electricity in the Capital and installed pumping machinery in wells. He founded hospitals and opened schools for free education of his subjects.

24. **Matrimonial Alliances.**—The Reigning House of Bikaner has, during the past four and a half centuries, been brought into relationship by marriage with the Reigning Houses, amongst others, of Udaipur, Jaipur, Bundi, Kotah, Rewah, Cutch, Karauli, Dungarpur, Jaisalmer and Partabgarh.

25. Salute.—Permanent salute 17.

Local salute 19.

Personal salute 19 (raised from 17 in 1918).

Present Ruler.

26. Lieutenant-General His Highness Maharajadhiraj Raj Rajeshwar Narendra Shiromani Maharajah Sri Ganga Singhji Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., K.C.B., A.-D.-C. to His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor, LL.D. (Cambridge, Edinburgh and Benares), is the present Ruler and is 21st in descent from Rao Bikaji. He was born on the 13th October 1880 and ascended the Throne on the 31st August 1887.

Heir-Apparent—Colonel Maharaj Kumar Sri Sadul Singhji Bahadur, C.V.O., born on the 7th September 1902.

Grandsons—

1. Yuvaraj Kumar Sri Karni Singhji Bahadur.
2. Yuvaraj Kumar Sri Amar Singhji Bahadur.

Government of His Highness the Maharajah.

27. The constitution of the Government during the year under report remained as below:—

Mr. Vinayak Nandshanker Mehta, B.A., Bar.-at-Law, I.C.S., held the post of the Prime Minister up to the 14th January 1938 when he reverted to British Service and Colonel Sir Kailas Narain Haksar, C.I.E., Mashir-i-Khas Bahadur, was appointed in his place.

Colonel Rao Bahadur Thakur Sir Sadul Singhji of Bagseu, C.I.E., continued to be the Vice-President of the State Executive Council and Public Works Minister up to the 23rd December 1937 when, due to his sad demise, the Public Works Minister's portfolio was temporarily held by Mr. G. T. Hamilton Harding, C.I.E., I.P. At the end of September 1938, it was entrusted to Major Maharaj Sri Mandhata Singhji Bahadur.

Major Maharaj Sri Mandhata Singhji Bahadur, Vice-President of the State Executive Council and Revenue, Finance and Public Works Minister.

Major-General Rao Bahadur Thakur Hari Singhji of Sattasar, C.I.E., O.B.E., Army Minister.

Rai Bahadur Lala Jai Gopal Puri, C.I.E., Colonization Minister.

Mr. G. T. Hamilton Harding, C.I.E., I.P., was appointed Home Minister, on the demise of Colonel Rao Bahadur Thakur Sir Sadul Singhji of Bagseu.

Major-General Raja Jeoraj Singhji of Sandwa, Sardar Bahadur, C.B.E., O.B.I., A.-D.-C., Member, State Executive Council.

Mr. Louis Patrick LaJoie, M.B.E., continued to be Additional Revenue Minister up to the 22nd April 1938 when he breathed his last.

CHAPTER II.

General and Political.

Principal Events.

I. GOLDEN JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS.

Introductory.—A brief account of the celebrations that took place up to the 31st October 1937 in connection with the Golden Jubilee of His Highness the Maharajah's Accession to the Throne has been given in the last year's Administration Report. The official Celebrations are described here.

2. Addresses.—On the 3rd November, addresses were presented to His Highness by the Chiefs and Nobles, Non-Officials, Local Bodies and various communities and societies. These together with His Highness' replies and other Speeches delivered during the Golden Jubilee Celebrations will be found printed in the publication entitled "The Golden Jubilee Book, 1937".

3. Viceregal Visit.—On the morning of the 4th November 1937 Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Marchioness of Linlithgow arrived in Bikaner on a State Visit. Their Excellencies were conducted into the Capital in a stately elephant procession with full ceremonials. A Guard of Honour of the Ganga Risala was drawn up on the platform of the Main Railway Station. The Chiefs and Nobles, Officials and prominent citizens, who were to be introduced to Their Excellencies, took their stand by the side of the golden carpet under a richly embroidered canopy. As His Excellency stepped out from his carriage, a salute of 31 guns was fired and the Guard of Honour presented arms. They were welcomed by His Highness the Maharajah and the Heir-Apparent.

4. The elephant procession moved off at the appointed time. The scene was one of exceptional magnificence. The entire route was lined by a huge crowd which, besides the inhabitants of the city, consisted of a large number of visitors from the districts and the adjoining States' territories. They had filled every window, balcony and housetop and pavement along the route, cheering and throwing flowers.

5. The usual State Ceremonies, viz., Mizaj Pursi, His Highness the Maharajah's State Visit to His Excellency the Viceroy at the Lallgarh Palace and His Excellency's State Visit to His Highness at the Old Palace in the Fort, also took place.

6. Their Excellencies' programme included many varied and interesting items of entertainment, viz., Review of the State Army at which His Excellency took the Salute, Fire Dance and Evening Entertainment at the Fort, Fire Works Display, Cinema Performance, Military Tournament and Torch Light Tattoo, and visits to important Institutions at the Capital, including the Prince Bijay Singhji Memorial General Hospitals for Men and for Women, Her Highness the Maharani Nobles' Girls School, the Ganga Silver Jubilee Public Offices and Law Courts, the King-Emperor George V Hall and Silver Jubilee Public Library and the Irwin Legislative Assembly Hall, the Fort and Old Palaces, Armoury, Anup Sanskrit Library, etc.

7. In the afternoon of the 5th November His Excellency the Viceroy performed the Opening Ceremony of the Ganga Golden Jubilee Museum

which was constructed from public subscriptions as a memorial to the Fiftieth Anniversary of His Highness the Maharajah's benevolent Reign. Requesting His Excellency the Viceroy to declare the Museum open, Major Maharaj Sri Mandhata Singhji Bahadur, President of the People's Golden Jubilee Celebrations Executive Committee, made a short speech, expressing the happiness of the people of Bikaner on His Excellency having consented to perform the opening ceremony of the Museum which, he said, was the loving tribute of His Highness' subjects to his beneficent Reign of fifty years.

8. In declaring the Museum open, His Excellency the Viceroy made a speech congratulating the People's Golden Jubilee Celebrations Committee on the excellence of this memorial of the loyalty and devotion of the people of Bikaner to their Ruler, and remarked that the Museum seemed to him "a peculiarly appropriate memorial of the fiftieth anniversary of His Highness' rule - a rule during the period of which his sagacity, his judgment and his tried experience, have done so much for Bikaner." His Excellency concluded with an earnest wish that "this Museum, which constitutes so signal a proof of the loyalty and devotion to their Ruler of the people of Bikaner, and of the cordial relations which unite the Ruler and his subjects, and which commemorates, too, an anniversary of such importance in the history of this illustrious State, may long serve to remind the people of Bikaner of the glories of the past and of the great contributions which, during the long period of his rule, His Highness has made to its prosperity and well-being."

9. A State Banquet was also held at the Lallgarh Palace in honour of Their Excellencies. The following is the full text of the Speech delivered by His Highness the Maharajah in proposing the toast of Their Excellencies:—

"YOUR EXCELLENCIES, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN ;

It is with the greatest pleasure that I extend to Your Excellencies a very warm welcome. All of us in Bikaner greatly appreciate the honour which Your Excellency, as the Representative of our beloved King-Emperor, has done us by paying your State Visit to Bikaner when my Golden Jubilee is being celebrated. I have already been privileged a year ago to welcome Your Excellency and Her Excellency Lady Linlithgow - who is devoting herself so assiduously to the welfare of the women and children of India - when you paid us a private visit ; and we cherish the most pleasant memories of that occasion, when Your Excellencies, by your friendliness and informality, won the hearts of all Bikaneries.

When, fifty years ago, I became Maharajah of Bikaner, Lord Dufferin was Viceroy of India. In those days Bikaner was very difficult of access. I well remember the long and tedious journeys of some one hundred and forty miles which as a little boy I had to undertake. In great heat or cold we travelled in a camel carriage, with brief halts in little rest houses, to and from the nearest Railway Station.

It was only in December 1891 that the railway to Bikaner was opened. On that occasion, as a boy of 11, I had to make my maiden speech of about two or three lines asking the then Agent to the Governor-General, the late Colonel Trevor, to drive in the last spike and to declare open the first 43 of the present 795 miles of the Bikaner State Railway.

Since that time my State has had the privilege of receiving visits from every Viceroy; and I was the first Ruler of Bikaner to welcome to my State in 1896 the Representative of the Crown in the person of Lord Elgin, during whose Viceroyalty two years later I came of age. Twenty five years ago, one of the greatest and most popular of Viceroys that India has ever had, Lord Hardinge, paid the first of his three visits to Bikaner on the occasion of my Silver Jubilee. Ten years ago another great Viceroy, also beloved by the people of India, Lord Irwin, now Lord Halifax, opened the Gang Canal at Ganganagar, an event which marked a turning point in the history of Bikaner.

Thus several Viceregal visits have coincided with important stages of my career as a Ruler; and I rejoice that the present occasion of my Golden Jubilee has been equally signalised.

The last State Banquet, which we had in Bikaner in honour of the Viceroy, was during the visit, some three and a half years ago, of my old and valued friends, Lord and Lady Willingdon, who had so endeared themselves to the Princes and people of India. But, as my thoughts go back to that occasion, the saddest memories are evoked in my mind. For, one whose health we drank that night with such loyal fervour no longer presides over the destinies of the Empire. I refer, of course, to that great and beloved Sovereign, King George V, whose demise in January 1936 so engulfed a whole world in sorrow, and who, with our beloved Queen Mary, had gained in such a remarkable degree the affection and esteem of everyone in the Empire.

Sir, I am speaking from deep emotion, not only because of many precious memories of personal association with His late Majesty for over a third of a century, but because, like other Indian States, we prize highly the bonds that unite us to the Imperial Throne. We recognise how, since 1818 – when the Treaty of “perpetual friendship, alliance and unity of interests” was signed between the Representative of the British Crown and my Ancestor – the State of Bikaner has developed undisturbed under the protection of the Crown. This period of close upon 120 years has witnessed unparalleled changes in the world’s history; but the alliance then contracted has stood firm, ensuring for us peace, progress and prosperity, and binding us with ever closer ties to the Person and Throne of the King-Emperor.

I think I can justly claim that throughout that period Bikaner and its Rulers have been true to their obligations under the Treaty – not excluding, I venture to hope, the past fifty years in which I myself have consistently endeavoured to render what service lay in my power to no less than five successive British Sovereigns, from Queen Victoria to His present Majesty.

Your Excellency, I am aware that the contributions of the Indian States can bring only a modest reinforcement to the might of Great Britain. But I think it will also be agreed that the certainty of the Princes and States of India rallying round the British Flag in periods of crises is a moral asset of the Empire. We for our part, looking upon a world distraught with trouble, are proud to be partners in an Empire which is a haven of peace and freedom. Those of us who have personally

experienced the horrors of war will be the first to pray that the present restlessness of the nations may not lead to a repetition of that calamity. I would, however, beg Your Excellency to convey to our gracious King-Emperor the loyal assurance that should the necessity arise, which God forbid, the swords of myself and of my Army, and of all my subjects of the fighting classes, as well as the entire resources of my State, will, without the slightest hesitation, be once more placed at the disposal of His Majesty.

I am sure that I am voicing the sentiments also of my brother Princes when I say how much I rejoice in the thought that His Majesty our present King-Emperor and his gracious Consort have, in their turn, secured such a warm place in the hearts of us all within so short a time and when I express the earnest hope that the condition of Europe will permit Their Majesties to honour India by their presence in our midst next year.

Of my own State I shall not say much. A Note has already been presented to Your Excellency reciting the more important facts and figures relating to the administration of my State since I came of age thirtynine years ago. It is not for me to speak of these matters; but I trust I may without impropriety say that I have ungrudgingly devoted the best years of my life to the service of my State, and that my Government and I have striven, to the utmost of our capacity and resources, to contribute to the greater prosperity, happiness and contentment of my people. And I gratefully acknowledge that whatever success has been achieved during the past fifty years has been due in a large measure to the solicitude which the Crown and its Representatives in India have unfailingly shown towards the interests of my State and to the loyal co-operation and valuable services of my Ministers and other Officers.

Sir, if I reflect upon the events of these five decades, I feel that no achievement has given me greater satisfaction than the advent of the Gang Canal, which had been the most cherished ambition of my life ever since, as a young man, I witnessed the ravages of the Great Famine of the year 1899. I am happy in the thought that at least in one part of my State that great venture has brought water to the desert and bread to the famished and created a thousand thriving villages out of the arid sand.

Human nature, however, is never content. It desires ever to reach forward to new ideals. I have hopes, through a still greater undertaking, of securing for my people in the other fertile parts of our State beyond the reach of the Gang Canal the benefits of irrigation. I referred to this subject at length in my speeches at the Banquets during the visits of Lord Irwin and Lord Willingdon; and Your Excellency, with your profound interest in agriculture, and your firsthand knowledge of rural conditions in India, acquired as Chairman of the Royal Commission on Agriculture, does not need to be reminded of what such irrigation would mean to the people of a country like mine, which, with its precarious rainfall, is so subject to failure of crops, to scarcity and famine.

Amongst the other schemes which we have under consideration, I need only mention the development of our mineral resources, as yet

practically untapped, and the industrial utilisation of our raw products, especially in the area served by the Gang Canal. For the fruition of some of these schemes we shall be dependent in no small measure upon the active sympathy and support of Your Excellency and your Government; and I have every confidence that, when the time comes, the interests and claims of my State will receive the same generous consideration which they have always received at the hands of the Crown Representative.

This is hardly the proper place for a discussion of political problems; but I may be permitted to say a few words about a matter that is in all our minds: the question of the accession of the States to the proposed All-India Federation. We in the Indian States have reason to be grateful to Your Excellency for the appreciation which you have shown from the beginning of your Viceroyalty of the problems confronting us. The special machinery which Your Excellency devised for ascertaining the views of the Princes and for helping to remove their doubts and difficulties clearly indicated the solicitude you felt for their interests. Your Excellency was good enough to tell us frankly during the session of the Chamber of Princes last February that one outcome of the discussions between the States and your Special Representatives had been to present in a new light to your own mind more than one aspect of this manysided problem and to express the strong hope that means may be found in the not too distant future to reach conclusions satisfactory to all concerned, and to assure us that you would continue, as in the past, to do all in your power to afford us the necessary assistance in arriving at the momentous decision which we shall have to take ere long. All this has demonstrated to the Princes that they have in Your Excellency a statesman who will give to their views full weight and, what is more, maintain and uphold their internal autonomy and their rights and privileges, based on Treaties and other engagements, against encroachment from any quarter.

Insufficiently informed public opinion is apt to view with suspicion the inevitably long discussions and negotiations between the British Government and the Princes, and to ascribe to the Governments of the States as a whole the intention to drive hard bargains at the expense of their brethren in British India.

I have for many years been a staunch believer in a Federal constitution for India, which would unite as equal partners the States of India already sovereign, and the British Indian Provinces recently made autonomous. To that faith I adhere today. But I may say that for such a federation to be successful, it is necessary that the States should have that freedom in their internal administration, that guarantee of their unhampered economic, political and social development, that opportunity to foster all that is great and noble in their traditions, which alone would enable them to make their fullest contribution to the common good of India.

It seems to be forgotten that seven years ago, when the Princes of India offered of their own accord to sacrifice some part of their sovereignty in order that the Foundation Stone should be laid of a United India, they were inspired by a genuine desire to facilitate the advance of India as a whole to Dominion Status under the ægis of the British Crown. It is

only natural that in the attempt to translate this glorious vision into constitutional reality the States had to face — to quote Your Excellency's words in your address to the Central Legislature in September last — “many difficult and complicated questions”, which cannot be solved merely by a stroke of the pen. Nevertheless, should the States, as I greatly hope they will, find it possible to accede to the Federation, there need be no fear in anyone's mind that the activities of our representatives in the Federal sphere would, on account of our peculiar traditions and forms of government, be any the less inspired by the urge for the further progress and advancement of our common Motherland than those of the other federating Units.

I will conclude my allusion to this subject by expressing the earnest hope, which I am sure is shared by all the States, that as a result of further negotiations the outstanding problems will be solved, and the safeguards essential to the preservation of the rights and interests of the States embodied in the revised draft of the Instrument of Accession. The fulfilment of this expectation will pave the way to that United India of which some of us of the Indian States had dreamt dreams long before the First Round Table Conference met in 1930.

Before I resume my seat, may I say how glad I am that so many friends, including those who have come out all the way from England, have been able to be present here in response to my invitation? Among them there is no one whom I, together with everyone in Bikaner, am more delighted to welcome than my old Tutor and Guardian and my dearest friend, Sir Brian Egerton, who, out of his love for me, has made a point of being with me on this occasion and to whom I and my subjects owe a debt of gratitude which we can never repay for all the care and affection which he bestowed upon me and the truly wonderful manner in which he tried to equip me for my great responsibilities.

I am also glad to see here several members of the Political Department, and especially Sir Bertrand Glancy, an old Rajputana friend. I welcome this opportunity of expressing once again the sense of indebtedness of the Princes and States to that great Department and its Officers for the invaluable help which they have so frequently given to the States.

I greatly miss today an old friend whom I saw aptly described the other day as the beau ideal of a Political Officer, Lieut.-Colonel Sir George Ogilvie, by whose recent retirement Rajputana has suffered the loss of a most popular and sympathetic Political Officer. I am, however, glad to welcome, for the first time to Bikaner, his successor, Mr. Lothian, whose intimate acquaintance with the problems of Federation will, we are confident, be of particular benefit to the States of Rajputana.

Ladies and gentlemen, I give you the toast of my illustrious friends, His Excellency the Viceroy and Her Excellency the Marchioness of Linlithgow, and I have the greatest pleasure in asking you to join me in wishing Their Excellencies every possible good fortune.”

10. In replying to the toast proposed by His Highness, His Excellency the Viceroy delivered the following speech :—

“YOUR HIGHNESS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I am most grateful to Your Highness for the kind terms in which you have proposed the health of my wife and myself, and I thank you

most warmly for the cordial welcome you have given us. This is not, as you know, our first visit to Bikaner, but Your Highness knows what happy memories we carried away of our former visit, and how great a pleasure it is to both of us that, on this historic occasion, on which Your Highness is celebrating the 50th Anniversary of your accession to the *Gadi*, we should be present to take part in the celebration of your Golden Jubilee, and to witness the loyal enthusiasm of your subjects.

The long period of Your Highness' rule has been marked by achievements of the greatest benefit to your State, and by a record of service of which any Prince might well be proud. The steadfast and eminent loyalty to the Crown of Your Highness and Your House is too well known to call for remark from me; yet I cannot but think tonight, when we celebrate an anniversary so significant to your State, of your long and close association with the person of successive Sovereigns. Your Highness was present at the Coronations of King Edward VII, of King George V, and of King George VI: you were appointed so long ago as 1902 to be an A.-D.-C. to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales - afterwards His Majesty King George V, and you have ever since 1910 been attached as an A.-D.-C. to the person of the reigning Monarch. That is a record which is, I think I am right in saying, unique in the Princely Order, and one of which Your Highness may well be proud. The loyal assurance which I have tonight received from Your Highness, of your readiness to place at the disposal of His Majesty the entire resources of your State in men and money should occasion unhappily arise, is but what I should have expected from a Prince whose record of loyalty and of service to the Empire is so distinguished, and who has been so closely associated personally with so many Sovereigns. It will be a pleasure to me to convey that assurance to His Imperial Majesty.

The celebrations which are now taking place mark the Jubilee of the Ruler of one of the most conspicuous and progressive States in India; a Ruler, too, who has achieved for himself an outstanding position in India and the Empire. We are all of us familiar with the long record of distinguished service of Your Highness, in the field, as a Prince, as an administrator. To refer in detail to the many events of the long period of your rule is not possible in the short time at my disposal tonight. But it is only proper that I should touch briefly on certain at any rate of the more significant and memorable features and events of your long rule.

Let me in the first place make some mention of the beneficent works which Your Highness has accomplished in Bikaner. To describe, however inadequately, all those works would far exceed the compass of this speech. I shall content myself therefore with a reference to some of the more important of them which must serve as exemplars of the whole. There can, I think, be no more striking example of Your Highness' foresight and solicitude for your people than the irrigation works which you have undertaken, and in particular, the construction of the Gang Canal, which was opened by His Excellency Lord Irwin in October 1927, and which most appropriately bears Your Highness' name. Even had Your Highness no other achievements to your credit, the Gang Canal would be a lasting memorial of your rule. By the waters of that canal many

miles of desert, indeed a large proportion of the total area of the north of the State, have been converted into fertile land on which valuable crops are yearly raised. This achievement, in any circumstances striking, is all the more outstanding in importance since in the area through which the canal now flows cultivation had for centuries been impossible owing to lack of water. I need not dwell on the prosperity and happiness which the existence of the Gang Canal must have brought to those of Your Highness' subjects who are so fortunate as to live in its vicinity, and to the many thousands who have emigrated from the Punjab in order to take up land on the canal, nor on the contribution which such a work must have made to the country's wealth. No more eloquent tribute could be paid to the reality of the benefit which the canal has conferred than the increase of 1,16,000 which occurred in the population of the State in the neighbourhood of the Gang Canal between the Census of 1921 and that of 1931.

Nor is it only agriculture which has benefited from Your Highness' energy in developing works of public utility and the statesmanlike foresight you have displayed throughout the long period of your rule. Your Highness can point to the construction of many miles of railway and to a great development in the supply of electricity for domestic and industrial purposes alike. Finally, those who have had the good fortune to visit Your Highness' capital cannot but have been struck by the many beautiful buildings which adorn it and which add so greatly to the attraction of the surroundings of the city.

Let me in particular pay a tribute to the Bijay Singhji Memorial Hospitals, which Lady Linlithgow and I saw with so much interest yesterday. Those hospitals, the design and the layout of which are so admirably calculated to further the beneficent object which they have in view, represent not merely a distinguished addition to the architecture of Bikaner. They afford also, equipped as they are in the most impressive degree, with the latest resources of modern science, a convincing proof of the importance attached by Your Highness to making available to the subjects of your State first class medical attention and medical provision – an aspect of administration to which the generous gifts you have made for the prevention and cure of tuberculosis bear further witness. Nor would it be appropriate that I should fail, in this connection, to mention the Museum, which it gave me so much pleasure to open yesterday, and which represents the subject chosen by the Golden Jubilee Committee of the people of Bikaner to celebrate the Jubilee of Your Highness.

Your Highness had hardly begun to rule over your State when in 1900 war broke out in China, and the Bikaner Ganga Risala, under your personal command, formed part of the British Expeditionary Force which was despatched to the scene of operations, where it played an honourable part. A sterner trial was in store for Your Highness and your State Forces during the fateful years from 1914 to 1918. During that critical and anxious period, the Bikaner State troops saw service during the Great War in France, where Your Highness also served in person, and afterwards in the defence of Egypt. I can pay no higher tribute to Your Highness and your forces than to say that throughout those trying campaigns Your Highness and your troops worthily upheld the traditional prowess of the Rajput race.

I pass to more peaceful topics. Your Highness' acumen as a statesman both in India and the Empire is no less well known than your prowess as a soldier. In India you were the first Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes on its inauguration in February 1921, and you were re-elected to that high office on several occasions. You were a leading member of the First Round Table Conference which made so profound a contribution to the constitutional history of this country by inaugurating the proposals for a Federation of British India and the Indian States—proposals which, it is hoped, will before long be translated into an accomplished fact to the lasting benefit of all concerned. I was glad to hear the tribute which Your Highness has paid tonight to the Federal ideal, and I share your hope that the States will find it possible to accede to the Federation, and that at an early date. I am profoundly convinced of the importance to the future of India of the early realisation of the Federal scheme; and just as since assuming office I have spared no effort to remove misunderstandings or uncertainties about that scheme, so you can rely upon me to continue to lend my utmost endeavour to secure that a constitutional development of such potential importance to India and to her peoples is brought to fruition with the minimum of delay.

On more than one occasion Your Highness has represented India with distinction at the Assembly of the League of Nations. But Your Highness' activities as a statesman have not been confined to India and Indian affairs. During the Great War you were a member of the Imperial War Cabinet, and later, when the War had terminated, of the Peace Conference. Later still you were appointed by His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor one of the Plenipotentiaries for signing the Peace Treaty, and in that capacity you were one of the signatories of the Treaty of Versailles. Such have been some of the historic events in which Your Highness has taken an honourable and prominent part.

It is but fitting on this occasion that I should say a word about the steps which Your Highness has chosen to signalise this anniversary. I welcome your decision to increase the elected majority in your State Council, a decision which accords with the spirit of the time and which cannot fail to be appreciated by your subjects. I have mentioned already the generous and far-sighted contribution which Your Highness has made to the fighting of the scourge of tuberculosis, a scourge in combating which Her Excellency and I have taken so keen an interest, and to which we hope ourselves to make an early contribution. And I am sure that the other steps which Your Highness has taken to make available additional medical provision for the people of your State will equally prove to be of the utmost value. I read, too, with the utmost satisfaction, among the other substantial and valuable boons which have been granted by Your Highness, the generous remissions of arrears of interest, amounting to over 41 lakhs of rupees, which Your Highness has approved on the instalments payable up to 1935-36 for lands purchased in the Gang Canal area, and the steps you have taken to create a Rural Uplift Department, and to deal with that most important problem—the liquidation of agricultural debt. And I feel no doubt that the educational benefits which you have taken this occasion to confer upon your State will be of widespread and permanent value to its inhabitants.

I have endeavoured as briefly as possible, Ladies and Gentlemen, to recall to your minds some of those achievements which have made His Highness an outstanding figure and a conspicuously successful Ruler. Indeed I know of no Ruler of an Indian State in modern times who has by his individual efforts done more for his State and his subjects than our distinguished host; and the enthusiastic welcome which one has seen His Highness receive in the streets of Bikaner affords unmistakable evidence of the relations between Prince and people, and of the extent to which the State appreciates the good work which His Highness has done for it over so many years.

I was very glad to hear the generous tribute which Your Highness has paid to the officers of my Political Department and in particular to Sir Bertrand Glancy and to Sir George Ogilvie. It is a great pleasure to me that the good work of the Department and its officers, and their service to the States should be recognised in such warm terms by a Ruler so distinguished and with such long experience as Your Highness.

Looking back over the last 50 years with their stress and dangers, their successes and disappointments, it must be supremely gratifying to Your Highness to compare the condition of your State now with its condition when you started to rule over it, to mark the improvement in its resources, to observe the devotion of your people, and to reflect that these are almost entirely the fruits of your own labours. It is a source of profound satisfaction to me tonight to be able, by the command of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor, to announce that His Majesty has been graciously pleased on this auspicious occasion to recognise the eminent record of His Highness the Maharaja alike in peace and war, as ruler, as soldier, and as statesman, by the promotion of His Highness from the rank of Lieutenant-General to the rank of General. You will join with me, Ladies and Gentlemen, in tendering my heartiest congratulations to His Highness on this signal distinction; and you will share my own warm and sincere hope that for very many years to come he will live to give to his State the wisdom of his rule.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I ask you to drink with me to the health of our illustrious host, His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner."

11. The announcement made by His Excellency the Viceroy at the conclusion of his speech about the promotion of His Highness the Maharajah to the rank of General was received with the liveliest gratification by all present. The pleasure with which this announcement was received by the British Army can best be illustrated by the following letter received from His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, the seniormost Field-Marshal in the Army:—

"I feel I *must* send you an *informal* letter, to express my very *great* pleasure that our Sovereign has promoted you to the rank of *full* General, on the occasion of the Jubilee of your Reign. As the Senior Officer of His Majesty's Army I would like to express to you how pleased I am sure that all my brother officers are at the well deserved honour that you have received from the King-Emperor. As an old friend, of many years standing, I send you my warmest congratulations".

12. The Viceregal Visit came to an end with Duck, Grouse and Demoiselle Crane Shooting at Gajner where good bags were made. On the 9th November His Excellency the Viceroy left for Delhi.

13. **Banquet given by the Bikaner Government.**—The last of the many functions that took place during the official phase of the Jubilee Celebrations was a Banquet given on the 10th November by the Members of the Bikaner Government to His Highness the Maharajah at the newly built State Hotel. The Prime Minister, Mr. V. N. Mehta, proposing the toast of His Highness, delivered a speech,* in which he remarked *inter alia* –

“We do not flatter ourselves when we say that the government of the State to-day represents an approach to the old ideal of Dharmaraj. There is perfect identity of interests between the Ruler and the ruled and the fundamental rights of the subjects implied by Dharmaraj are already in operation.”

14. His Highness in his speech,* thanking the Prime Minister and the other Members of Government remarked –

“I think we have every reason to feel grateful to a merciful Providence which has caused fortune to smile upon us. Our material resources have continued to expand and our people to benefit by the augmentation of our resources. We have escaped strife between different communities, and our people are happy in their traditional relations of trust with their Ruler. We have, indeed, much to be thankful for”.

15. **Visits of the Ruling Princes.**—Towards the end of November a large number of Ruling Princes arrived in Bikaner from far and near to take part in the Jubilee Celebrations. Some of them were accompanied by their Consorts; others by their Heirs-Apparent and Members of their Reigning Families. A large number of Chiefs and Nobles, Ministers and other Officers and Personal Staff, besides the British Indian Guests, participated in the Celebrations.

16. The entertainment of Princes filled a crowded programme and included the Review of the State Army, Military Tournament and Torch Light Tattoo, Fire Dance and Evening Entertainment, Illuminations, Music, Cinema and Conjuring Performances, Fireworks Display, Duck, Grouse and other shoots at His Highness' lakeside residence of Gajner and other functions.

17. A State Banquet was also held in honour of Their Highnesses on the 30th November in the Durbar Hall, Karni Niwas, Lallgarh, at which some 250 Guests sat down to table. His Highness the Maharajah delivered a speech* welcoming and proposing the toast of the health of the Guests.

18. Speaking* on behalf of the Guests His Highness the Maharajah Sahib Scindia of Gwalior congratulated His Highness on this happy commemoration of the Golden Jubilee and while offering the united good wishes of the Ruling Princes and other Guests present for His Highness' continued health and long life, remarked, “There are comparatively few among us, Your Highnesses, that can point to a career more remarkable for its untiring devotion to duty, more singleheartedly given to the prosecution of one great aim and the one great ideal of life than that of His Highness.

*These speeches will be found printed in the publication entitled “The Golden Jubilee Book, 1937”.

As a Ruler and a statesman, as a scholar and a sportsman, as a leader and a soldier, and – what is more – as a man among men, the Maharajah of Bikaner has achieved renown everywhere. His is an example as remarkable for its varied interests and great achievements as for the depth and compass of his mind and the steadfastness of his determination."

19. **Visits of some other Princes.**—Some Princes who were unable to join the Golden Jubilee Celebrations in November 1937 visited Bikaner in the beginning of February 1938. A variety of entertainments was provided again for the distinguished guests. A State Banquet was held in honour of the Guests in the Durbar Hall, Karni Niwas, Lallgarh, on the 3rd February. In proposing the toast of the health of Their Highnesses the Ruling Princes, His Highness the Maharajah delivered a short speech.*

20. In reply* to the toast proposed by His Highness, His Highness the Maharawal Sahib of Dungarpur eulogised His Highness' services both in the national as well as in the international spheres of life.

II. SECOND VICEREGAL VISIT.

21. Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Marchioness of Linlithgow, having accepted the kind invitation of His Highness the Maharajah, again honoured the Bikaner State with a visit on the 30th and 31st January 1938 and stayed in Gajner for both the days which were spent in shooting.

22. The Viceregal Special Train arrived at the Gajner Palace Siding at 7-00 A.M. on the 30th January. The arrival was private. His Highness the Maharajah received Their Excellencies on the Gajner Palace Siding Platform, from where they proceeded by Motor Cars for Imperial Sand Grouse Shooting.

23. Their Excellencies left by Special Train from the Gajner Palace Siding at 6-00 P.M. on the 31st January. The departure was private, but the usual salutes were fired on arrival at, and departure from, the Capital.

III. HIS HIGHNESS' OFFER OF WAR SERVICES IN VIEW OF THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION.

24. In view of the grave international situation created by German demands on Czechoslovakia His Highness the Maharajah sent a cablegram on the 16th September 1938 to His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor and also telegraphed to His Excellency the Viceroy placing unreservedly at the Command of his Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor his own sword and the services of his Army and the entire resources of the State. The full text of both the messages is given below:—

Cablegram dated the 16th September 1938 from His Highness the Maharajah to His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor.

"I have been closely following with deep concern the war clouds that have been gathering in Europe and the recent developments leading to the present critical International situation and in the event God forbid of war in which Great Britain may be compelled to enter I take this earliest opportunity with the profoundest veneration of placing unreservedly at Your Imperial Majesty's Command my own sword and the services of my Troops and the entire resources of the Bikaner State."

*These speeches will be found printed in the publication entitled "The Golden Jubilee Book, 1937".

It has been the proud privilege of my House and of my State never to have wavered in rendering the utmost possible loyal service to the British Crown at all times in War and in Peace and I and my subjects are ever prepared to shed the last drop of our blood for Your Imperial Majesty and my Army though small in numbers is ready to proceed wherever required at a moment's notice and eagerly solicits the honour of once again fighting for Your Imperial Majesty should war unhappily break out.

Although not as young as in nineteen fourteen or in as good health and although various important matters including the agricultural situation due to insufficient rainfall may not render it possible for me to stay away from my State for an indefinite period I would earnestly beg that I too may not be left inactive in India and that I may once again be afforded an opportunity to fight for my beloved Emperor.

I am also telegraphing to the Viceroy officially."

Telegram dated the 16th September 1938 from His Highness the Maharajah to His Excellency the Viceroy.

"I have been closely following with deep concern the war clouds that have been gathering in Europe and the recent developments leading to the present critical International situation and in the event God forbid of war in which Great Britain may be compelled to enter I take this earliest opportunity of placing unreservedly at His Imperial Majestys Command my own Sword and the services of my Troops and the entire resources of the Bikaner State.

It has been the proud privilege of my House and of my State never to have wavered in rendering the utmost possible loyal service to the British Crown at all times in War and Peace and I and my subjects are ever prepared to shed the last drop of our blood for His Imperial Majesty and my Army though small in number is ready to proceed wherever required at a moments notice and eagerly solicits the honour of once again fighting for His Imperial Majesty should war unhappily break out.

Although not as young as in nineteen fourteen or in as good health and although various important matters including the agricultural situation due to insufficient rainfall may not render it possible for me to stay away from my State for an indefinite period I would earnestly beg that I too may not be left inactive in India and that I may once again be afforded an opportunity to fight for my beloved Emperor.

The proven loyalty of the Princes and people of Indian States has no price nor is it a matter for bargain or barter and gravely anxious as the present times are in certain directions for the Indian States I can conceive of no greater mistake being made by anyone in India Europe or elsewhere than to imagine that the Princes of India will not again rally round their gracious Emperor on this occasion or that such matters of domestic concern as differences big or small which the Indian States may have had or still have with the Government of India could deter the States in such times of grave emergency from rendering every assistance within their power in the defence of the Empire towards which they are inspired by the most faithful friendship".

25. The replies received from His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor and His Excellency the Viceroy are quoted below :—

Cablegram dated Buckingham Palace, London, the 17th September 1938, from His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor to His Highness the Maharajah.

"I am very grateful for your kind telegram of yesterday and assure you that I greatly appreciate the sentiments of loyalty and devotion to which you have given expression at this anxious time. GEORGE R. I."

Telegram dated Simla, the 17th September 1938 from His Excellency the Viceroy to His Highness the Maharajah.

"In the name of His Imperial Majesty to whom I am communicating your message I thank Your Highness most warmly for your offer to place your services and those of your Troops at the disposal of His Majesty. VICEROY."

26. As mentioned in an official letter from Lord Hardinge, His Highness the Maharajah was the foremost Indian Prince to make such an offer shortly before the outbreak of the last Great War twenty four years ago and it is a matter of pride to the people of Bikaner that history is likely to record that in the present crisis too His Highness was the first Indian Prince to take such action.

Imperial Honours and Titles.

27. Munshi Ghulam Muhammad, Sub-Inspector of Police, was awarded the Indian Police Medal by the Imperial Government on the 1st January 1938 in recognition of the unusual initiative and gallantry shown by him at considerable risk to his own life in bringing about the arrest in 1936 of dacoit Jogindra Singh who had effected his escape from the judicial look-up at Bhatinda in the Patiala State.

Honours and Titles, etc., conferred by His Highness.

28. In continuation of the Honours announced on the 30th October 1937, to which a reference was made in the last year's Administration Report, His Highness the Maharajah was further pleased to confer on the 14th February 1938 a few supplementary Honours, Titles and Distinctions in connection with the Golden Jubilee of his Reign, vide Appendix I.

29. Honours, Titles and Distinctions were as usual conferred by His Highness the Maharajah on the occasion of his auspicious Birthday on the 4th October 1938. Among other grants were the following :—

(1) A Jagir to Major Maharaj Sri Mandhata Singhji Bahadur, Vice-President of the State Executive Council and Revenue and Finance Minister.

(2) Additional Jagir to Colonel Raja Bhopal Singhji of Mahajan.

Distinguished Visitors.

30. In addition to the Official Visit of Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Marchioness of Linlithgow from the 4th to the 9th November 1937 in connection with the Golden Jubilee Celebrations and their Private Visit to Gajner from the 29th to the 31st January 1938, which have been mentioned earlier, the following Ruling Princes and Members of the Royal

Families visited Bikaner in connection with the Golden Jubilee celebrations: —

Ruling Princes.

1. Captain His Highness the Maharajah Sahib of Benares, K.C.S.I.
2. Lieutenant His Highness the Maharajah Sahib of Bhavnagar.
3. His Highness the Maharao-Raja Sahib of Bundi, G.C.I.E.
4. His Highness the Maharao Sahib of Cutch, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
5. His Highness the Maharana Sahib of Danta.
6. Lieut.-Colonel His Highness the Maharajah Sahib of Datia, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
7. His Highness the Maharawal Sahib of Dungarpur, K.C.S.I.
8. His Highness the Maharajah Sahib Scindia of Gwalior.
9. Captain His Highness the Maharajah Sahib of Jaipur, G.C.I.E.
10. The Raja Sahib of Jasdan.
11. Colonel His Highness the Maharajah Sahib of Jodhpur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., A.-D.-C.
12. Colonel His Highness the Maharajah Sahib of Kapurthala, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E.
13. The Raja Sahib of Khairagarh.
14. Lieut.-Colonel His Highness the Maharao Sahib of Kotah, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E.
15. Captain His Highness the Raja Sahib of Mandi, K.C.S.I.
16. Lieutenant His Highness the Maharajah Sahib of Mayurbhanj, K.C.I.E.
17. His Highness the Raja Sahib of Narsingarh.
18. Lieut.-Colonel His Highness the Maharajah Jam Sahib of Nawanagar, K.C.S.I., A.-D.-C.
19. Lieut.-Colonel His Highness the Nawab Sahib of Palanpur, G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., A.-D.-C.
20. His Highness the Thakore Sahib of Palitana, K.C.I.E.
21. His Highness the Maharawat Sahib of Partabgarh.
22. Lieut.-General His Highness the Maharajah Sahib of Patiala, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., A.-D.-C.
23. His Highness the Raja Sahib of Sitamau, K.C.I.E.
24. His Highness the Maharana Sahib of Udaipur, G.C.S.I.
25. Captain His Highness the Maharana Raj Sahib of Wankaner, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.

Consorts and Princesses.

26. The Rani Sahib of Jasdan.
27. Her Highness the Maharani Sahib of Kotah.
28. The Princess of Bikaner.
29. The Princess Indar Kanwarji Sahib of Kotah.
30. Her Highness the Maharani Sahib of Nawanagar.
31. The Princess of Nawanagar.
32. Her Highness the Maharani Sahib of Sitamau.
33. The Princess of Sitamau.
34. The Senior Bhanwar Bai Sahib of Sitamau.
35. The Junior Bhanwar Bai Sahib of Sitamau.

Heirs-Apparent.

36. The Heir-Apparent of Benares.
37. The Heir-Apparent of Bundi.
38. The Heir-Apparent of Kotah.
39. The Heir-Apparent of Palanpur.
40. The Heir-Apparent of Panna.
41. The Heir-Apparent of Patiala.
42. The Heir-Apparent of Sitamau.
43. The Heir-Apparent of Wankaner.

Other Members of Royal Families.

44. Kumar Sri Nirmal Kumar Singhji Sahib of Bhavnagar.
45. Kumar Sri Vijay Singhji Sahib of Bhavnagar.
46. Maharaj Kumar Sri Godji Bahadur of Cutch.
47. The Prince Madan Singhji Bahadur of Cutch.
48. The Prince Narsi Singhji Bahadur of Cutch.
49. The Prince Jaswant Singhji Bahadur of Datia.
50. Maharaj Sri Virbhadra Singhji Sahib of Dungarpur.
51. Prince Pratap Kumar of Jasdan.
52. Rajkumar Amar of Jasdan.
53. Maharaj Sri Ajit Singhji Sahib of Jodhpur.
54. Major Maharaj Kumar Sri Amarjit Singhji Bahadur of Kapurthala.
55. Maharaj Kumar Sri Jit Singhji Bahadur of Kapurthala.
56. The Prince Brij Raj Singhji Bahadur of Kotah.
57. Maharaj Kumar Sri Dhruvendra Chandra Bhanj Deo of Mayurbhanj.
58. Maharaj Sri Mohan Singhji Sahib of Nawanagar.
59. Sahibzada Ata Mohammad Khan Sahib of Palanpur.
60. Maharaj Sri Gordhan Singhji Sahib of Arnod, Partabgarh.
61. Kumar Bhim Singhji of Arnod, Partabgarh.
62. The Prince Krishna Singhji Bahadur of Sitamau.
63. The Prince Chandrabhanu Singhji Bahadur of Wankaner.
64. The Prince Rasik Kumar Singhji Bahadur of Wankaner.

31. The following distinguished personages were also the guests of His Highness the Maharajah during the year under report:—

In connection with the Celebrations of the Golden Jubilee of His Highness the Maharajah's Reign.

October-November 1937.

1. Lieut.-Colonel G. L. Betham, C.I.E., M.C., Resident in Mewar and Political Agent, Southern Rajputana States, Udaipur.
- *2. Mrs. Betham.
3. Mr. G. V. Bewoor, C.I.E., I.C.S., Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, Government of India.
4. Mrs. Bewoor.
5. The Hon. Sir Henry Craik, Bart., K.C.S.I., Member of the Governor-General's Executive Council.
6. The Hon. Sir Bertrand Glancy, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Secretary to His Excellency the Crown Representative.
7. Lady Glancy.

* Also came in January-February 1938.

8. The Hon. Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., President, Council of State.
 9. The Hon. Sir Maurice Gwyer, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Chief Justice of India.
 10. The Hon. Kanwar Sir Jagdish Prasad, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E., Member of the Governor-General's Executive Council.
 11. The Hon. Mr. A. C. Lothian, C.S.I., C.I.E., Resident for Rajputana.
 12. Mrs. Lothian.
 13. Sir Brojendra Lal Mitter, K.C.S.I., Advocate-General of India.
 14. Lady Mitter.
 15. Khan Bahadur Ramzan Ali, Postmaster General, Central Circle, Nagpur.
 16. Mrs. Ramzan Ali.
 17. The Hon. Sir Nripendra Nath Sircar, K.C.S.I., Member of the Governor-General's Executive Council.
 18. Lady Sircar.
 19. The Hon. Sir Shah Muhammad Sulaiman, Judge, Federal Court.
 20. The Hon. Sir Saiyad Sultan Ahmad, Acting Member of the Governor-General's Executive Council.
 21. Lieut.-General Sir Ivo Vesey, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O., Chief of the General Staff.
 22. Lieut.-Colonel D. E. Whitworth, M.C., Commandant, 2nd Royal Lancers (Gardner's Horse).
 23. Mrs. Whitworth.
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- †24. Khan Bahadur Qazi Sir Azizuddin Ahmad, C.I.E., O.B.E., I.S.O., Dewan, Datia State.
 25. Lieut.-Colonel Sir Donald Field, C.I.E., Chief Minister, Jodhpur State.
 26. Colonel Sir Kailas Narain Haksar, C.I.E., Political Member, Gwalior State.
 27. Mr. E. W. Hayward, F.R.C.S. (Edin.), Principal Medical Officer, Jodhpur State.
 28. Sir Mirza Ismail, K.C.I.E., O.B.E., Dewan, Mysore State.
 29. Rao Bahadur Sir V. T. Krishnamachari, K.C.I.E., Dewan, Baroda State.
 30. Lady Krishnamachari.
 - †31. Major Sardar K. M. Panikkar, Foreign Minister, Patiala State.
 32. Kanwar Tej Singhji Mehta, Minister, Udaipur State.
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33. Mr. S. N. Bharati, Editor, "The Hindustan Times", New Delhi.
 - †34. Mr. Naoroji Dumasia, "The Times of India", Bombay.
 35. Mr. H. J. Fells, Acting Editor, "The Times of India", Bombay.
 - †36. Mr. R. Freund, "The News Chronicle", London.
 - †37. Mrs. Freund.
 38. Mr. A. Inglis, Representative of "The Times" at New Delhi.
 39. Mrs. Inglis.
 40. Mr. W. A. Moore, Editor, "The Statesman", Calcutta.

41. Mr. B. V. Paradkar, Editor, "The Aj", Benares.
42. Mr. Raj Bahadur Singh, Editor, "Sri Venkateshwar Samachar", Bombay.
43. Mr. J. N. Sahni, Editor, "The National Call", Delhi.
44. Mr. U. N. Sen, C.B.E., Director and Managing Editor, Associated Press of India.
45. Babu Vishwanath Prasad, General Manager, "The Leader" and "The Bharat", Allahabad.
46. Mr. Desmond Young, Editor, "The Pioneer", Lucknow.
47. Mrs. Young.

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48. Lieut.-Colonel the Lord Belhaven and Stenton, C.I.E.
 49. Captain Nawab Sir Muhammad Ahmad Said Khan of Chhatari, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., M.B.E.
 - *50. Sir Brian Egerton, K.C.I.E., Formerly Tutor and Guardian to His Highness the Maharajah.
 - *51. Mrs. Charles Egerton.
 52. Sir David Ezra, Calcutta.
 53. Lady Ezra.
 54. Rao Raja Rajya Bhushan Rai Bahadur Seth Sir Sarupchandji Hukamchandji, Indore.
 - *55. Major-General Sir Charles MacWatt, Kt., C.I.E., I.M.S. (Retired), Formerly Director-General, Indian Medical Service.
 - *56. Mr. A. W. E. Standley, Formerly Chief Engineer and Secretary to the United Provinces Government, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, and Chief Engineer and Secretary to His Highness' Government in the Public Works Department.
 - *57. Mrs. Standley.
 58. Lieut.-Colonel C. W. Waddington, C.I.E., M.V.O.

November-December 1937.

1. Khan Bahadur M. Magsud Ali Khan, Chief Secretary, Benares.
2. Sir Prabhashanker Pattani, K.C.I.E., President, Council of State, Bhavnagar State.
3. Mr. A. W. Robertson, D.F.C., Dewan, Bundi State.
4. Mrs. Robertson.
5. Kanwar Shivnath Singhji, Home Member, Bundi State.
6. Diwan Bahadur Sardar K. Nadkar, President, Council of Administration, Dhar State.
7. Major Sardar C. S. Angre, Officiating Foreign and Political Minister, Gwalior State.
8. Sir Manubhai N. Mehta, C.S.I., Home Minister, Gwalior State.
9. Lieut.-Colonel Sardar M. N. Shitole, Minister Gwalior State.
10. Thakur Hari Singhji of Achrol, Home Minister and Master of Ceremonies, Jaipur State.
11. Rai Bahadur Pandit Amarnath Atal, Finance Minister, Jaipur State.
12. Lieut.-Colonel Sir Donald Field, C.I.E., Chief Minister, Jodhpur State.

* Also came in January-February 1938.

13. Rai Bahadur Lala Kanwar Sain, Judicial Minister, Jodhpur State.
14. Rai Bahadur Sardar Kahn Chandji, Member, Mahkma Khas, Kotah State.
15. General Nawab Sir Liaqat Hyat Khan, O.B.E., Prime Minister, Patiala State.
16. Mir Maqbool Mahmood.
17. Captain Sardar M. N. Raina, Law and Appeals Minister, Patiala State.
18. Pandit M. H. Avashia, Dewan, Sitamau State.
19. Dewan Bahadur Thakur Dharam Narainji, Musahib Ala, Udaipur.

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20. Mr. G. C. Devon, O.B.E., Formerly State Engineer, Kotah.
 21. Mrs. Devon.
 22. Mr. A. Ezra, O.B.E.
 23. Major J. W. Gordon, C.I.E., O.B.E., Manager, Jodhpur Railway.
 24. Mr. M. Gubbay.
 25. Mrs. Gubbay.
 26. Dr. N. J. Judah.

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27. The Hon. the Maharajadhiraj Bahadur of Darbhanga, K.C.I.E.
 28. Kanwar Dillipat Shah Sahib of Khairigarh.
 29. The Raja Bahadur of Rajnagar.
 30. The Raja Sahib of Jagmanpur.

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31. Thakur Ran Bijey Singhji of Serana, Bhinai.
 32. Thakur Ranjit Singhji of Solian, Bhinai.
 33. The Hon. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Sir Chhotu Ram, Development Minister, Punjab.
 34. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Vice-Chancellor, Benares Hindu University.
 35. Pandit Ramakant Malaviya.
 36. Rai Bahadur Doctor Mathra Das, Ophthalmic Surgeon, Lahore.
 37. Doctor B. S. Moonje, Nagpur.
 38. Mahamahopadhyaya Rai Bahadur Pandit Gaurishankar Hirachand Ojha, Curator, Government Museum, Ajmer.
 39. The Hon. Rai Bahadur Lala Ramsaran Das, C.I.E., Member, Council of State, Lahore.
 40. Dr. R. S. Tirodkar, Physician, Bombay.
 41. Rai Sahib Madan Mohan Varma, Secretary, Board of High School and Intermediate Education for Rajputana and Central India, Ajmer.

January-February 1938.

1. The Raja of Pisangan, Ajmer-Merwara.
-
2. The Earl of Dundonald.
 3. Count Zsiga Szechenyi.
 4. Countess Szechenyi.
-

Christmas Party.

1. The Hon. Mr. A. C. Lothian, C.S.I., C.I.E., Resident for Rajputana.
2. Mrs. Lothian.
3. Major-General A. M. Mills, C.B., D.S.O., Military Advisor-in-Chief, Indian States Forces.
4. Sir Peter Clutterbuck, C.I.E., C.B.E., V.D., Chief Conservator of Forests, Jammu and Kashmir State.
5. Lady Chutterbuck.
6. Lady Stow.
7. Brigadier V.H.B. Majendie, D.S.O., Director of Military Training, Army Head Quarters, New Delhi.
8. Lieut.-Colonel P. Gaisford, Deputy Secretary, Political Department, Government of India, New Delhi.
9. Major C. G. Prior, C.I.E., Prime Minister, Alwar State.

Other occasions.

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| 10. The Right Hon. the Viscount Samuel of Mount Carmel and Taxteth. | } 7th to 9th February 1938. |
| 11. The Viscountess Samuel. | |
| 12. Colonel His Highness the Maharajah Sahib of Kashmir, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., A.-D.-C. | } 18th to 21st March 1938. |
| 13. The Hon. Mr. A. C. Lothian, C.S.I., C.I.E., Resident for Rajputana. | |
| 14. Lieut.-Colonel His Highness the Maharajah Jam Sahib of Nawanagar, K.C.S.I., A.-D.-C. | } 11th to 14th October 1938. |
| | |

His Highness' Tours and Visits.

32. Inside the State.—His Highness the Maharajah toured in the Ganganagar Division including the Chief Colony and Suratgarh in November and December 1937.

33. Outside the State.—His Highness proceeded on his annual pilgrimage to Ronecha from the 11th to 13th November 1937.

34. His Highness visited—

- (1) Bundi and Ratlam to attend the Wedding Celebrations of the Heir-Apparent of Bundi with the Princess of Ratlam, from the 18th to 26th April.
- (2) Delhi to attend the Princes' Informal Standing Committee Meetings, from the 13th to 19th February 1938.
- (3) Patiala to pay Condolence Visit, from the 24th to 27th March 1938.
- (4) Udaipur, Kotah and Gwalior for shooting, from the 14th to 26th January 1938.
- (5) Datia, Neemuch and Ratangarh Jungles and Kotah for shooting from the 1st April to 4th May 1938.

35. His Highness proceeded to Bombay on the 5th May 1938 for his summer residence and stayed there up to the 30th June, and during this period His Highness—

- (1) visited Mysore and Bangalore to attend the Wedding Ceremony of Prince Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar of Mysore, from the 13th to 25th May.
- (2) presided over the Meetings of the Reorganisation Committee of the Chamber of Princes from the 6th to 13th June 1938.

His Highness' Speeches.

36. During the course of the year His Highness the Maharajah made several important pronouncements on matters of political importance. Speeches delivered during the Golden Jubilee celebrations have, as stated earlier, been printed separately in a publication entitled "The Golden Jubilee Book, 1937". Some of the other more important speeches are included in Appendix II to this Report.

APPENDIX II.

Important changes in the personnel.

37. Mr. Vinayak Nandshanker Mehta, I.C.S., Prime Minister, reverted to the British Service and Colonel Sir Kailas Narain Haksar, C.I.E., Mashir-i-Khas Bahadur, was appointed in his place with effect from the 14th January 1938.

38. To the great regret of His Highness the Maharajah and the public of Bikaner, Colonel Rao Bahadur Thakur Sir Sadul Singhji of Bagesu, C.I.E., Vice-President of the State Executive Council and Public Works Minister, died of pneumonia on the 23rd December 1937. Consequently Mr. G. T. Hamilton-Harding, C.I.E., I.P., Officer on Special Duty, Home Department, was appointed as Home and Public Works Minister with effect from the 28th December 1937. The Public Works Minister's Portfolio was at the end of September 1938 entrusted to Major Maharaj Sri Mandhata Singhji Bahadur.

39. Major-General Raja Jeoraj Singhji of Sandwa, Sardar Bahadur, C.B.E., O.B.I., was appointed Member of the State Executive Council with effect from the 31st December 1937.

40. Mr. Louis Patrick LaJoie, M.B.E., another popular and widely respected Minister, breathed his last on the 22nd April 1938.

41. The post of the Secretary to the Government in the Finance Department was revived and Rai Sahib Kanahya Lal Sanghi re-appointed to it on the 4th July 1938.

42. Dr. Maharaj Narain Agarwala, Legal Remembrancer and Secretary, Legislative Department, having tendered his resignation, Mr. Shamnath Mushran, M.A., Bar.-at-Law, was appointed in his place with effect from the 24th September 1938.

CHAPTER III.

Administration of Land.

Revenue Department.

1. **General.**—Major Maharaj Sri Mandhata Singhji Bahadur continued to be the Revenue Minister during the year. Kanwar Prem Singh, Revenue Commissioner, Sadar Division, officiated as Revenue Minister for 3 months and 4 days from the 12th April 1938, when the Revenue Minister proceeded on leave. Mr. L. P. LaJoie, M.B.E. continued to be Additional Revenue Minister upto 21st April 1938. He unfortunately died on the 2nd April 1938.

2. Kanwar Prem Singh was the Revenue Commissioner for the Sadar Division, and Rai Bahadur Lala Jai Gopal Puri, C.I.E., remained as the Colonization Minister, Ganganagar Division throughout the year. Mr. Jaipal Singh was appointed to be Revenue Commissioner, Ganganagar, with effect from the 1st July 1938 and continued to hold the post during the year except for brief periods when he acted as Colonization Minister when the latter proceeded on leave. Lala Indar Bhan continued to be the Assistant Revenue Commissioner and District Magistrate, Ganganagar Division, during the year.

3. **Tours.**—The Revenue Commissioner, Sadar Division, and the Colonization Minister, as well as the subordinate officers, made regular tours within their respective jurisdictions. The Colonization Minister remained on tour for 86 days during the year and the Revenue Commissioner, Sadar Division, for 36 days.

4. **Boundary Disputes.**—No new case of boundary dispute with the neighbouring States or with the British Government arose during the year under report. The boundary dispute between village Babalwas in Bhadra Tehsil and village Dayiar in District Hissar was still pending. On the Marwar-Bikaner border three points remained under dispute as a result of comparison of the boundary by the representatives of the two States. Action is being taken for their settlement.

5. **Rainfall.**—The monthly and annual rainfall recorded at the various raingauge stations during the year is shown in Appendix III. The average rainfall in the State during the year was 6.04 inches, as against 9.87 inches in the previous year. The rainfall was on the whole insufficient.

6. **Crops and Fodder.**—The total area under *Kharif* cultivation during the year was 19,48,158 as against 18,46,020 in the last year, thus giving an increase of 1,02,138 Bighas. The area occupied by *Rabi* crops was 9,16,299 Bighas as against 11,67,445 Bighas in the previous year, showing a decrease of 2,51,146 Bighas. The important crops sown in *Kharif* were cotton and sugarcane which covered an area of 1,11,336 and 12,303 Bighas respectively.

7. The areas sown and matured in the various Nizamats and Tehsils are shown in the following statement:—

Nizamats and Tehsils	Kharif			Rabi		
	Matured	Kharaba	Total	Matured	Kharaba	Total
Tehsil Sadar ...	12,101	81,407	93,508	315	49	364
„ Surpura ...	15,117	83,027	98,144	14	...	14
„ Lunkaransar ...	19,216	46,753	65,969	...	...	...
Total Nizamat Sadar	46,434	2,11,187	2,57,621	329	49	378
Tehsil Rajgarh ...	1,24,900	2,07,125	3,32,025	929	2,308	3,237
„ Reu ...	13,211	44,809	58,020	41	...	41
„ Churu ...	11,568	45,825	57,393	167	...	167
„ Bhadra ...	84,106	1,43,927	2,28,033	36,793	55,520	92,313
„ Nohar ...	11,271	70,519	81,790	7,353	31,465	38,818
Total Nizamat Rajgarh	2,45,056	5,12,205	7,57,261	45,283	89,293	1,34,576
Tehsil Sujangarh ...	2,218	23,908	26,126	114	...	114
„ Ratangarh ...	4,438	37,141	41,579	56	...	56
„ Sardarshahr ...	4,841	21,174	26,015	23	...	23
„ Dungargarh ...	2,995	38,853	41,848	58	...	58
Total Nizamat Sujangarh	14,492	1,21,076	1,35,568	251	...	251
Tehsil Hanumangarh ...	52,959	2,17,084	2,70,043	1,78,254	1,44,318	3,22,572
„ Suratgarh ...	2,859	99,224	1,02,083	1,486	1,209	2,695
„ Anupgarh ...	17,387	24,189	41,576	38,757	3,640	42,397
Total Nizamat Suratgarh	73,205	3,40,497	4,13,702	2,18,497	1,49,167	3,67,664
Tehsil Ganganagar ...	1,00,756	52,617	1,53,373	1,38,963	20,639	1,59,602
„ Karanpur ...	77,265	29,679	1,06,944	1,10,082	12,641	1,22,723
„ Raisinghnagar ...	41,435	19,320	60,755	63,565	4,129	67,694
„ Padampur ...	42,780	20,154	62,934	59,680	3,731	63,411
Total Nizamat Ganganagar	2,62,236	1,21,770	3,84,006	3,72,290	41,140	4,13,430
Grand Total for State	6,41,423	13,06,735	19,48,158	6,36,650	2,79,649	9,16,299

8. Agricultural and other stock.—The agricultural and allied stock in the State, including *Patta* villages, was as given below:—

	1936-37.	1937-38.
Bulls, including branded <i>Sands</i> and <i>Godhas</i> ...	8,125	6,989
Bullocks ...	1,20,590	1,20,122
Cows ...	3,82,670	3,81,729
Young ones of cows, both male and female ...	2,71,054	2,61,056
Buffaloes (male) ...	15,050	10,153
Buffaloes (female) ...	92,899	96,874
Young ones of buffaloes, both male and female ...	74,930	76,557
Sheep ...	7,06,895	7,77,697
Goats ...	3,42,284	3,48,729
Horses ...	2,089	2,011
Mares ...	2,696	2,478
Colts and fillies ...	511	555
Mules ...	10	10
Donkeys ...	7,481	7,610
Camels ...	1,26,737	1,31,078
Ploughs ...	1,47,495	1,49,876
Carts ...	14,990	14,821

9. The above figures show an increase against the last year in cases of females buffaloes, and their young ones, sheep, goats colts fillies, donkeys, camels and ploughs.

10. **Quinquennial Cattle Census.**—A quinquennial cattle census is held in the State when the enumeration is regularly carried out, but in other years the figures for Khalsa villages are taken from Bhoonga or grazing fee list, while for Patta villages the figures furnished by the Pattedars are taken as correct.

11. **General condition of the Agriculturists.**—A comparison of the general average prices of food-stuffs which prevailed in various Nizamats during each quarter of the year and the previous year is given in Appendix IV. The trade depression continued during the year and although the prices showed a little upward trend, no marked improvement was noticeable. As in the last year, the economic condition of agriculturists was below normal. The crops suffered greatly in the Barani area for want of timely rainfall. The condition of crops in Canal Area was also below the average. There was however no dearth of employment for the labouring classes. The wages ranged from Re. 0-2-0 to Re 1-0-0.

12. **Remissions, suspensions and concessions.**—The Monsoon had started early at the end of June in 1938 but it was deficient and irregular during July and August. In some places sowing could not be undertaken at all and in most places the rainfall was not enough to mature the crops that were sown. The situation caused great concern to His Highness and his Government and prompt steps were taken to alleviate the hardship caused to the people and cattle. The following are some of the relief measures announced and undertaken by the Government :—

- (a) Grant of remission of entire Bhoonga demand and partial remission of Land Revenue amounting to Rs. 49,677-15-0 and Rs. 96,386-8-0 respectively and suspension of Land Revenue amounting to Rs. 1,59,685-0-9.
- (b) Opening of Relief Works at various places in the State and of a Famine Relief Fund.
- (c) Liberal grant of Taccavi amounting to over Rs. one lakh.
- (d) Reduction in Railway freight to one-fifth of the normal rate in respect of fodder.
- (e) Suspension of execution of Civil Decrees and suits against agriculturists, which is usually done for 4 months of the monsoon period, was in view of scarcity extended for one year, i.e., upto the end of October 1939.
- (f) Recovery of arrears in Khalsa villages was completely suspended and it was announced that this year will not count as a year of default.
- (g) An area of approximately 27,000 Bighas was reserved in the Canal Area for being given out on temporary cultivation to families of agriculturists coming from the famine-stricken non-irrigated areas.

13. The Chiefs and Nobles of the State also responded to these measures whole-heartedly and undertook to grant similar concessions in their Thikanas.

14. In order, however, to extend relief to the Chiefs and Nobles, His Highness the Maharajah was pleased to sanction the following concessions to them –

- (a) Tribute payable in 1937-38 was suspended in the same proportion in which the individual Nobles suspended collection from their tenants.
- (b) The recovery of arrears of tribute was suspended in the following financial year.
- (c) Interest due on arrears of tribute for the period of suspension was wholly remitted.
- (d) A year's grace was allowed for the payment of Peshkashi due in the current year.
- (e) Interest on loans payable by Chiefs and Nobles to the State was wholly remitted.

15. His Highness the Maharajah, as a token of his sympathy for the famine-stricken people of the State, was graciously pleased to make a munificent donation of a lakh of rupees for the Famine Relief Fund. The other Members of the Royal Family – Her Highness the Maharani Sahib and the Heir-Apparent – were similarly pleased to donate Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 7,000 respectively and the young Princes also contributed.

16. **Relief to the Cattle.**—All possible steps were also taken to save the cattle from starvation. Concession in freight was granted on the Bikaner State Railway for the transport of fodder from the Canal Area where fodder was available in sufficient quantities to areas where there was scarcity. As a result 1,161 wagons of fodder were carried from the Gang Canal Colony to the various centres in the State. Of the freight payable on this, the $\frac{4}{5}$ th share was paid by the Government which amounted to Rs. 31,160 and the balance $\frac{1}{5}$ th was met by purchasers. Depots were opened at ten places in the Districts for the supply of fodder.

17. In certain areas where sufficient grass had grown such as in Tehsils of Lunkaransar, Sadar, Dungargarh, Surpura and Ratangarh, it was conserved for the use of cattle in other parts of the State; and the import of cattle into the State for grazing as well as the export of grass and fodder from the State were prohibited.

18. **Locust.**—The State remained immune from the locust pest during the year.

19. **Epidemics.**—There was no outbreak of any epidemic disease amongst the people or the cattle during the year, although there were some cases of small-pox and malaria and also of cholera during their respective seasons.

20. Land Revenue from Khalsa villages.—The demand, collection and arrears of Land Revenue from Khalsa villages in each Nizamat are given below :—

Nizamat	DEMAND			COLLECTION			BALANCE		
	Arrears	Current	Total	Arrears	Current	Total	Arrears	Current	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sadar ...	9,093	75,685	84,778	1,347	71,645	72,992	7,746	4,040	11,786
Sujangarh ...	6,471	86,200	48,671	1,412	33,132	34,544	5,059	3,068	8,127
Rajgarh ...	34,961	3,06,582	3,41,543	13,077	2,88,338	3,01,415	21,884	18,244	40,128
Ganganagar ...	2,99,905	7,36,040	10,35,945	85,612	5,78,042	6,63,654	2,14,299	1,57,998	3,72,297
Suratgarh ...	2,52,925	4,68,694	7,21,619	28,600	3,03,737	3,32,337	2,24,325	1,64,957	3,89,282
Total ...	6,03,355	16,23,201	22,26,556	1,30,048	12,74,894	14,04,942	4,73,307	3,48,307	8,21,614

21. Land Revenue from Tibi Pargana.—The demand, collection and arrears of Land Revenue and Water Rate in Tibi Pargana are given below :—

Items	DEMAND			COLLECTION			BALANCE		
	Arrears	Current	Total	Arrears	Current	Total	Arrears	Current	Total
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Land Revenue	11,493-0-3	32,104-11-9	43,597-12-0	5,072-3-9	29,712-15-6	34,785-3-3	6,420-12-6	2,391-12-3	8,812-8-9
Water Rate	3,914-14-6	16,547-5-6	20,462-4-0	2,028-11-9	15,309-8-3	17,338-4-0	1,886-2-9	1,237-13-3	3,124-0-0
Total ...	15,407-14-9	48,652-1-3	64,060-0-0	7,100-15-6	45,022-7-9	52,123-7-3	8,306-15-3	3,629-9-6	11,936-8-9

22. Tribute from Pattedars.—The following table shows the demand, collection and arrears of Rakam Rekha due from Pattedars :—

Nizamat	DEMAND			COLLECTION			BALANCE		
	Arrears	Current	Total	Arrears	Current	Total	Arrears	Current	Total
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.
Sadar ...	34,277-0-0	66,938-0-0	1,01,215-0-0	4,311-0-0	61,428-0-0	65,739-0-0	29,966-0-0	5,510-0-0	35,476-0-0
Sujangarh.	10,598-0-0	1,01,635-0-0	1,12,233-0-0	2,076-0-0	95,443-0-0	97,519-0-0	8,522-0-0	6,192-0-0	14,714-0-0
Rajgarh ...	43,780-8-3	1,47,324-8-6	1,91,104-11-9	5,549-1-9	1,37,417-0-6	1,42,966-2-3	38,231-6-6	9,907-3-0	48,138-9-6
Suratgarh.	1,182-4-3	6,670-14-0	7,853-2-3	910-4-3	5,181-5-9	6,091-10-0	272-0-0	1,489-8-3	1,761-8-3
Total ...	89,857-12-6	3,22,568-1-6	4,12,405-14-0	12,846-6-0	2,99,469-6-3	3,12,315-12-3	76,991-6-6	23,098-11-3	1,00,090-1-9

23. Settlement.—During the year under report Takmil work of Abadi survey in the Ganganagar and Karanpur Tehsils was done from the 1st November 1937 to 20th May 1938. Copies of Khasra Parat Patwar and Aks Parcha Shajra Abadi of 73 villages were completed. The Abadi survey work was done from the 21st May to the 15th August 1938 when 34 villages of Tehsil Padampur and 44 villages of Tehsil Raisinghnagar were surveyed and the necessary files prepared. From the 16th August to the 31st October 1938 the comparison and examination work was done in the Settlement Office and copies of 55 Khasras were prepared for Parat Patwar.

24. Taccavi.—In view of the general economic depression, and famine conditions prevailing in the State; large Taccavi advances were again made to afford relief to the agriculturists in affected areas. Recoveries were made with due regard to the convenience of the persons concerned and were

consequently much below the average. At the close of the last year the balance to be recovered on account of Taccavi in both the Divisions amounted to Rs. 20,297-0-6. During the year under report Rs. 40,308 were advanced as Taccavi to the Zamindars of Tehsils Suratgarh, Hanumangarh and Ganganagar, making the total outstanding of Rs. 60,605-0-6. Out of this amount, Rs. 1,603-0-9 were recovered during the year, leaving Rs. 59,001-15-9 recoverable at the close of the year.

25. Area granted on temporary cultivation.—During the year under report 2,96,839 Bighas 3 Biswas of land were given out on temporary cultivation. Some land in the Canal Area was given on temporary cultivation for three years as was done in the previous year.

26. Immigration and Emigration.—No movement of importance either of immigration or emigration took place during the year under report. It was reported that 64 families came from outside and settled in Tehsil Hanumangarh and 41 families migrated from there to foreign territory. This, however, is exclusive of Canal Area statistics.

27. Resumption of Villages.—The following villages and lands were resumed by, or lapsed to, the State during the year :—

- (1) Half of village Bidasaria in Sub-Tehsil Surpura for recovery of loan advanced by the State.
- (2) Village Indarpura in Tehsil Rajgarh for want of legal heir to the deceased Bhogta.
- (3) 168 Bighas of land in Bhom Maddas in Sub-Tehsil Reni for want of legal heir to the deceased Bhogta.

28. Grant of villages.—On account of huge arrears of Rakam villages Lakhori and Hindore in Sub-Tehsil Lunkaransar were resumed, but His Highness the Maharajah was graciously pleased to grant them to the Raja of Mahajan.

29. Neota.—A sum of Rs. 16,866 was the balance unrecovered at the end of the previous year on account of the Neota for the auspicious Wedding of the Heir-Apparent, while the further assessment during the year amounted to Rs. 20. Out of the total of Rs. 16,878 a sum of Rs. 843 was recovered and Rs. 8 remitted during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 16,038 recoverable at the end of the year.

30. Killa Bhachh.—The balance recoverable under this head at the end of the last year was Rs. 1,203-2-0, of which Rs. 74-4-0 were recovered and Rs. 438-1-6 written off during the year, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 690-12-6 at the close of the year.

31. Works of Public Utility.—The following works of Public Utility were constructed by private individuals and were completed during the year under report :—

Description of work	Approximate cost	Name of the person who constructed the work
1. Pucca well at Sardarshahr	Rs. 6,100	Rameshwar Lal son of Bughlal Pedival of Sardarshahr.
2. Pucca Kund at village Indarpura, Tehsil Rajgarh	3,000	Udey Ram son of Atma Ram Agarwala of Pilani (Jaipur State).
3. Pucca Well at village Rabia, Tehsil Churu	2,735	Dwarka Nath Sadh of Churu.
4. Pucca Dharamshala and Kund in Rakha Sarsli Patta Dudhwamitha	20,000	Rai Bahadur Seth Hazarimal Rameshwar Lal Dudhwawala.
5. Pucca Dharamshala and Kund in the Rohi of village Ghanter, Tehsil Churu	1,100	Pahlad Rai son of Bhagwan Das Agarwala of Churu.
6. Pucca Kui in village Ginri in Patta Lahosna	450	Do Do.

32. Works were also started by philanthropic persons to afford relief to the people in famine-stricken areas. The work of excavating Johars by Joolas was also carried out by people in their villages.

33. In addition to works of public utility constructed by private individuals for which land is ordinarily granted free of cost, the following works were carried out during the year chargeable to the provision for the purpose in the State Budget—

			Approximate cost.	
			Rs.	A. P.
1. Repairs to well in Lakhuwali Mandi	...	...	900	0 0
2. Repairs to well in Dhab, Suratgarh	...	...	500	0 0
3. Repairs to well inside the Fort at Anupgarh	...	...	100	0 0
4. Kund at Gogameri	...	...	5,000	0 0
5. Kaohla Diggi at Gogameri	...	...	500	0 0
6. Excavation of Johars in Tehsil Bhadra	...	...	16,757	4 9

34. **Fairs.**—The important Fairs which take place in the State are held at Gogameri, Kolayat and Mukam. The Gogameri Fair was held from the 11th August to the 8th September 1938. About 55,000 pilgrims and traders from distant places attended the Fair and a large number of cattle and other animals were brought for sale. A vast grazing area is attached to the Shrine of Gogaji in which grazing is allowed free, and this concession greatly enhances the popularity of the Fair. The income accruing from sale of cattle alone amounted to Rs. 34,194 against Rs. 56,840-12-0 of the last year.

35. The Kolayat Fair took place from the 11th to 18th November 1937 and was attended by about 30,000 people. Kolayat, which is especially held in reverence on account of the sojourn in this place of Kapil Muni in the hoary antiquity, is a well-known place of pilgrimage. Facilities are provided to the general public, traders, pilgrims, and others attending the Fair and the Railway and Motor Transport provide a quick and comfortable journey. A Standing Committee consisting of officials and non-officials looks after all matters relating to the Fair, including the improvement of ghats (bathing places), silt clearance, sale of residential plots, etc.

36. The Fair at Mukam was held from the 28th February to the 3rd March 1938, and was attended by about 16,000 people.

37. Among Fairs of lesser importance may be mentioned those held in honour of Bhairunji at Kodamdesar in Tehsil Sadar, Jetha Bhutta at Gajner, Gogaji at Dadrewa in Tehsil Rajgarh, Ramdevji at Jasrasar in Tehsil Churu, Hanumanji at Salasar in Tehsil Sujangarh, Mawarianji at Binjbayla in Tehsil Sardarshahr and Bhadrakaliji at Amarpura in Tehsil Hanumangarh.

38. **Treasure Trove.**—No treasure trove was discovered during the year under report.

39. **Brick Kilns.**—Royalty is recovered from pucca bricks burnt at Re. 1 per 1,000 for standard bricks, and Re. 0-4-0 per 1,000 for small ones and during the year amounted to Rs. 25,083-6-3 as against Rs. 32,116-7-9 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 7,033-1-6. A sum of Rs. 1,576-10-0 was also recovered as Site Rent and Rs. 1,062-6-0 as Water Rate from brick contractors in the Ganganagar Division.

Malmandi.

40. **General.**—M. Birdhi Chand, Tehsildar, Malmandi, remained in charge of the Malmandi work of the First Circle, Tehsil Malmandi, up to

the 14th June 1938 after which Pt. Shiva Pratap Goswami was appointed Tehsildar Malmandi and he continued as such till the close of the year. Pandit Rameshwar Lal continued to hold charge of the Malmandi work of the Second Circle of Tehsil Malmandi upto the 20th June 1938 when Pandit Chandra Ratan Misra was appointed as Acting Tehsildar in this place.

41. The following statement shows the number of Malmandi cases pending from the last year, instituted and disposed of during the year and the closing balance :—

Office	Balance from the last year	Instituted during the year	Total	Disposal	Balance at the end of the year
Malmandi Tehsil ...	3,448	1,608	5,096	1,453	3,643
Other Tehsils ...	1,995	1,938	3,933	1,962	1,971

42. The receipts during the year under Sub-Heads "II.—Miscellaneous Revenue and Duties" (consisting mainly of succession and adoption fees) and "III.—Sale of Government Property" (consisting of sale proceeds of Nazul land and grant of title deeds for houses), which are dealt with by the Malmandi, are given below :—

II. Miscellaneous Revenue and Duties.

(1) Fees on conveyance of immovable property in the Capital	...	...	32,488
(2) Fees on conveyance of immovable property in the Districts	...	..	46,264
(3) Fees on talika of sites in the Capital	...	...	4,859
(4) Fees on talika of sites in the Districts	...	...	1,538
(5) Fees for grant of title deeds in the Capital	...	...	2,146
(6) Fees for grant of title deeds in the Districts	...	...	1,885
(7) Heirship and unregistered adoption fees	...	...	14,519
(8) Fees for adoption deeds	...	...	6,082
(9) Court of Wards receipts	...	...	12,025
(10) Fees on luxury shows	...	...	482
(11) Fees for opening doors...	...	...	7,293
(12) Miscellaneous fees	...	...	4,236
Total			1,33,717

III. Sale of Government Property.

(1) Sale of houses	...	...	45,220
(2) Fees on sale of land in the Capital	...	...	32,570
(3) Fees on sale of land in the New City Suburbs	...	...	150
(4) Fees on sale of land within the New City walls	...	...	1,153
(5) Fees on sale of land in the Districts	...	...	42,560
(6) Fees on sale of land in the Grain Mandis other than in the Gang Canal Area	...	...	1,825
(7) Fees on sale of stores and materials other than provided under Departments concerned...	...	...	10
(8) Fines for State Land occupied in excess of the Patta	...	...	7,079
(9) Miscellaneous	...	...	9
Total			1,30,576

Registration.

43. **Registration.**—Appendix V gives the number of documents registered, their value and the fees realised for their registration. Income from registration of documents during the year amounted to Rs. 10,226-0-0 against the previous year's income of Rs. 10,299-14-07, showing a decrease of Rs. 73-14-0.

Irrigation.

44. **Irrigation Wells.**—No new irrigation well was constructed during the year. In all 584 Bighas were irrigated from the existing wells, as against 684 of the previous year.

45. **Bunds.**—There are only four Bunds in the State—at Gajner, Mudh, Golri and Ganga Sarowar in the Sadar Division. Irrigation was done from the Ganga Sarowar Bund only. No irrigation was done from Ganga-sarowar tank as owing to lack of rainfall the tank did not fill up. The low dam in the Mudh valley continued to hold up water and the staunching of the site effected an improvement on the previous year's condition. It remained under the control and supervision of the Colonization Minister, Ganganagar.

46. **Katli River.**—During the year under review the river reached Sulkhania, Budhawas (*Khalsa*), Nesal and Naurangpura (*Patta*) villages. The river irrigated 492 Bighas of land in villages Sulkhania and Budhawas.

47. **Western Jamuna Canal.**—This Canal irrigated 161 Bighas of land in this State during the year, as against 237 Bighas during the last year. For some time past the supply of water in this Canal has not been satisfactory. The question of increasing the supply is under negotiation with the Punjab Government.

48. **Nali.**—The water in the Nali began to flow from the 29th July and continued flowing till the 22nd August 1938. 13,993 Bighas 12 Biswas of land were irrigated, out of which 5,230 Bighas 5 Biswas were cultivated in Tehsil Hanumangarh. The Nali water, however, did not enter the area of Tehsil Suratgarh. A bund was constructed in village Ambarsar, District Hissar, which was, however, got dismantled later.

49. **Ghaggar Canals.**—During the year under report the Northern and Southern Ghaggar Canals began to flow on the 5th July and kept flowing till the 19th and 21st August 1937, respectively. They again flowed from 14th September till the 12th October 1937. Out of a total culturable commanded area of 71,846 Bighas, the total area irrigated during *Kharif* was 15,470 Bighas and during *Rabi*, 17,565 Bighas or a total of 33,035 Bighas, as against 14,413 and 17,653 Bighas respectively or a total of 32,066 Bighas in 1936-37. The area irrigated, the gross assessment made and remissions allowed are shown in the following statement:—

Tehsils	KHARIF 1937				RABI 1937-38			
	Area irrigated	Gross assessment	Remissions	Net Revenue	Area irrigated	Gross assessment	Remissions	Net Revenue
	Bighas.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	Bighas.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
Hanumangarh ...	10,152	15,529 4	1,321 8	14,207 12	10,099	16,575 8	1,441 7	15,134 1
Tibi Pargana ...	4,958	6,008 5	623 14	5,384 7	7,466	11,879 15	782 8	10,597 12
Total ...	15,470	21,537 9	1,945 6	19,592 3	17,565	27,955 7	2,223 10	25,731 13

50. The total net Revenue for *Kharif* and *Rabi* Crops amounted to Rs. 45,324-0-0. The total expenditure, including the contribution paid to the Punjab Government, amounted to Rs. 43,675-3-0 as detailed below:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
(1) Establishment ...	4,234	7	0
(2) Extensions and Improvements ...	26,358	7	0
(3) Repairs and Maintenance ...	7,630	3	0
(4) Tools and Plants ...	133	7	0
(6) Contribution towards maintenance (including extensions and improvements) paid to the Punjab Government ...	5,318	11	0
Total ...	43,675	3	0

51. The Water Rate levied on the Ghaggar Canal during the year is given below:—

	Kharif 1937			Rabi 1937-38			Total		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
Hanumangarh ...	15,529	4	0	16,575	8	0	32,104	12	0
Tibi ...	6,008	5	0	11,379	15	0	17,388	4	0
Total ...	21,537	9	0	27,955	7	0	49,493	0	0

52. Out of the total amount of Rs. 49,493-0-0, Rs. 4,169-0-0 were remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 45,324-0-0 as the net amount assessed, but Rs. 24,851-9-0 were recovered, and Rs. 20,472-7-0 remained as arrears.

Gang Canal.

53. General.—The year under review was the fourteenth year of construction of the Canal, and the eleventh year of its operation.

54. Progress of Irrigation.—The total area irrigated by the Gang Canal during the year under report was 7,15,628 Bighas and 7 Biswas (against 6,44,651 Bighas and 14 Biswas of the last year), out of which 6,57,374 Bighas and 1 Biswa matured and 58,254 Bighas and 6 Biswas failed. The year under report was slightly better than the preceding one in which 6,44,651 Bighas and 14 Biswas were sown out of which 61,782 Bighas 15 Biswas had failed.

55. Assessment of Water and Crop Rates.—The total assessment for Water and Crop Rates was Rs. 24,33,593-9-9 out of which Rs. 16,14,325-2-9 were for Water Rate and Rs. 8,19,268-7-0 for Crop Rate. A sum of Rs. 19,95,070-3-6 was recovered out of which Rs. 13,26,243-6-9 were for Water Rate and Rs. 6,68,826-12-9 for Crop Rate. The arrears at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 4,38,523-6-3 (Water Rate Rs. 2,88,081-12-0 and Crop Rate Rs. 1,50,441-10-3). Percentage of recovery came to 81·98%, which, in view of the general depression and low prices, is satisfactory.

56. The Gang Canal was designed to irrigate about 6,22,586 Bighas out of a culturable commanded area of 10,37,643 Bighas. Since it was opened in 1927 the figures of irrigation have been as follows:—

Year.	Bighas irrigated.	Percentage failed.
1927-28	7,223 5 0	1%
1928-29	3,08,065 4 0	13%
1929-30	5,29,353 5 0	9%
1930-31	5,61,995 8 0	15%
1931-32	4,95,021 15 0	14%
1932-33	4,94,986 0 0	16·5%
1933-34	6,03,854 0 0	10·7%
1934-35	5,52,171 0 0	13·4%
1935-36	6,06,767 0 0	15·8%
1936-37	6,44,652 0 0	9·6%
1937-38	7,15,628 0 0	8·1%

57. Sale of Canal Land.—During the year under report an area of 8,920 Bighas and 4 Biswas at a cost of Rs. 13,94,453-8-0 was sold. The area sold up to the end of 1936-37 was 3,35,570 Bighas 10 Biswas at a cost of Rs. 3,68,20,077-6-1. Adding to this the area sold in the year under report, and excluding the area which has come under canals, roads, railway line, etc., and also cancelled for default in payments, the total sale of land ending with the financial year 1937-38 came to 3,44,459 Bighas 9½ Biswas at a cost of Rs. 3,81,03,369-12-7.

58. Recoveries.—The total receipts from the commencement up to the end of the year 1937-38 on account of sale of land in the Canal Area amounted to Rs. 2,51,68,698-2-10. A sum of Rs. 37,59,403-11-9 was also received on account of the grant of Occupancy and Proprietary Rights, bringing the total receipts to Rs. 2,89,28,101-14-7. Of the total purchase price of Rs. 3,81,03,369-12-7, Rs. 2,51,68,698-2-10, including interest, have been recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,29,34,671-9-9 to be recovered at the close of the year.

59. Cases of exchange of Land.—With every desire to accommodate the purchasers of land in the Canal Colony, wherever it was found that their grievances were legitimate, land was allowed to be exchanged. With the lapse of time and the settlement of genuine applications, the number of such applications is gradually dwindling down. In the year under report the total number of exchange cases settled was 156, out of which 103 were within the Chaks and 53 outside the Chaks. The remaining cases are still under investigation and settlement.

60. Nazrana.—The collection of Nazrana demands recoverable from old settlers to whom proprietary rights have also been granted on account of their lands having received irrigation was started in *Rabi* of 1933. In view of the continued general depression and low prices of agricultural produce, a sum of Rs. 2,00,000 was provided for in the Receipts Budget for 1937-38, against which the recoveries amounted to Rs. 1,12,073-6-6.

61. Expenditure.—The total expenditure on the Project up to the end of October 1938, (both direct and indirect) amounted to Rs. 3,10,17,995. This excludes book adjustments concerning the Revenue, Railway and other Departments.

62. Mandis.—There are 6 important Mandis in the Canal Area, *viz.*, Ganganagar, Karanpur, Raisinghnagar, Bijeynagar, Gajsinghpur and Hindu-malkote. In the Barani Area there are now four Mandis, *viz.*, Sangaria and Sadulshahr in Tehsil Hanumangarh, Lakhuwali in Tehsil Suratgarh and Gogameri in Tehsil Nohar. The last named Mandi was started in April 1937. All the Mandis did good business. An agreement has been entered into with the Punjab Irrigation Department as a result of which it would be possible to receive a regular supply of sweet water for the Sadulshahr Mandi which will help the development of this Mandi.

63. In spite of the general trade depression and the prevailing low prices of agricultural produce, the condition of the new Mandis remained satisfactory. The sale of residential sites and sites for flour mills and Mandi shops, fetched an income of Rs. 14,331-13-0 in the Canal Area. No sites were sold at Mandis in the Barani Area except 9 residential sites at Lakhuwali.

The total receipts from the sale of sites in Mandis from the beginning up to the end of the year 1937-38 amounted to Rs. 8,93,366-13-0. The Government have incurred considerable capital expenditure on Municipal works in each Mandi town for the convenience of the public.

64. Abadi sites in Chaks.—With the advent of the Canal new villages numbering over 500 have been founded in the Colony Area. The population in these villages is gradually increasing and the villages are steadily progressing. The recoveries on account of sale of sites in these villages during the year amounted to Rs. 19,917-10-6 and the total recoveries up to the end of 1937-38 amounted to Rs. 2,05,750-13-0.

CHAPTER IV.

Production and Distribution.**Agriculture.**

1. This Department remained under the direct supervision of the Colonization Minister, Ganganagar. Mr. Shamsheer Singh continued to be the Agricultural Officer.

2. **Experimental Farm at Ganganagar.**—The Agricultural Farm at Ganganagar worked satisfactorily and, as in the past, various experiments conducted at the Farm were explained to the agriculturists. With a view to finding out the varieties of the main crops like wheat, cotton, barley, sugarcane, oil-seeds, etc., a large number of experiments were conducted this year also at the Experimental Farm by tests under local conditions—climatic and soil—and of their irrigation and manurial requirements. In addition, selection work in cotton was done. As it was not feasible to open departmental demonstration farms at other places in the Colony, work continued with selected varieties of crops, in the fields of the cultivators themselves at about 10 or 12 places in the Colony.

3. **Seed Farm.**—The year under report was the third and the last year of the present lease of the Seed Farm. The work in Chak I-E was satisfactory in as much as sufficient quantities of improved varieties of wheat and cotton seeds produced at the Seed Farm were distributed to cultivators in the Colony.

4. The following is the list of the various types of important experiments carried out at the Experimental Farm:—

- (1) Demonstration cum Variety Trials in cotton.
- (2) Rajputana Small bulk cotton Variety Trial.
- (3) Cotton Variety and Agronomy Test.
- (4) Plant Breeding Experiments in Cotton for selection of quality in Rajputana Bengals.
- (5) Placement of manure of Cotton.
- (6) Trial of Grasses.
- (7) Groundnuts Small Growth.
- (8) Sugarcane Small Growth—Thick and Thin Varieties.
- (9) Manuring of Sugarcane Varieties.
- (10) Wheat Variety Tests.
- (11) Barley Varieties Tests.
- (12) Gram Varieties Tests.
- (13) Oats Varieties Tests.
- (14) Linseed Varieties Tests.
- (15) Mixed Cropping Experiments.

5. Visitors to the Farm were afforded all facilities to see the work relating to crops; and in order to give full publicity to the work of the Department, exhibitions of agricultural products and implements were held, as usual, during the District Board Horse and Cattle Fair at Ganganagar in February 1938, and in the Cattle Fair held at Gogameri from the 11th August to 8th September 1938. Leaflets containing instructions for growing cotton,

printed in English, Hindi, Urdu and Gurmukhi, were distributed to the cultivators in the Colony. The Indian Central Cotton Committee continued to guide and help in various experiments undertaken at the Farm.

Co-operative Credit Societies.

6. Rai Bahadur Lala Jai Gopal Puri, C.I.E., Colonization Minister, continued to hold charge of the office of the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, and in his absence on leave Mr. Jaipal Singh, Revenue Commissioner, who acted as Colonization Minister, held charge of this office. Lala Indar Bhan, Assistant Revenue Commissioner, Ganganagar Division, continued to work as the Deputy Registrar.

7. Mr. D. R. Saini continued as the Inspector, Ganganagar Circle, and Pt. H. K. Chaturvedi as the Inspector, Bhadra Circle. The work in the latter Circle having come to a standstill due to the prosecution of its former Inspector, the books and registers of the Co-operative Credit Societies, Bhadra Circle, and the Union Bank of Bhadra, were under examination. The annual report of the Co-operative Societies, Bhadra Circle, could not, therefore, be prepared during the year under report.

8. Ganganagar Circle.—In the Ganganagar Circle the number of Societies remained at 49. The number of members of Societies was 1,054 as against 1,035 in the previous year. In addition to the Co-operative Societies, a Co-operative Commission and Supply shop was set up during the year.

9. The Share Capital amounted to Rs. 11,195-8-0 as against Rs. 10,736 of the last year, showing an increase of Rs. 459-8-0. This increase is due to the voluntary payment of the shares instalments by the members and to increased membership.

10. The total demand of recoveries amounted approximately to Rs. 40,000 out of which Rs. 7,419-10-0 were recovered as principal and Rs. 6,075-3-3 as interest or a total of Rs. 13,494-13-3, as against Rs. 20,035-5-0 recovered last year. Recoveries were low owing to the partial failure of cotton crop in the Canal Area.

11. New loans amounting to Rs. 12,125 were advanced during the year as against Rs. 6,629-9-3 in the previous year. The advancing of fresh loans was considerably curtailed owing to famine conditions prevailing in the area.

12. The Balance sheet of the Societies of the Ganganagar Circle up to the 31st October 1938 was as below :—

Liabilities.				Assets.			
		Rs.	a. p.			Rs.	a. p.
Share Capital ...	...	11,195	8 0	Loans due from Members	...	2,43,296	11 0
Loan from Central Bank	...	1,49,000	13 9	Central Bank Shares ...	...	3,605	0 0
Deposits from Members	...	86,504	8 9	Cash in hand	...	4,161	15 3
Deposits from Societies	...	36	0 0				
Interest accrued but not paid	...	19,789	8 10	Interest accrued but not recovered .	...	70,511	12 9
Net profit ...	...	4,317	11 9				
Accrued profit	...	50,722	3 11				
Total	...	3,21,575	7 0	Total	...	3,21,575	7 0

13. Central Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank, Ganganagar.—The Bank was started to finance the Co-operative Societies eight years ago. The

balance sheet of the Bank at the close of the year was as below :—

Liabilities.					Assets.				
		Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.	
Share Capital	...	25,618	13	0	Loans due from societies	1,49,857	3	6	
Deposits from non-members	...	1,26,903	15	0	Loans advanced against the security of fixed deposit	4,000	0	0	
Current deposits without interest	...	641	13	6	Cash in hand	644	2	0	
Undisbursed Dividend for—		2,163	2	0	Balance of current account with Bikaner State Savings Bank	1,714	2	5	
1931-32	...	82	9	0					
1934-35	...	297	4	0	Savings Bank account with Bikaner State Savings Bank	2,595	13	0	
1935-36	...	540	9	3	Interest accrued but not recovered	19,814	15	1	
1936-37	...	1,242	11	9					
Reserve Fund—									
1934-35	...	507	5	5					
1935-36	...	768	5	2					
1936-37	...	1,327	7	11					
Interest accrued but not paid	...	2,981	8	11					
Net profit for 1937-38	...	878	12	11					
Accrued profit	...	16,833	6	2					
Sundries	...	1	10	0					
Total	...	1,78,626	4	0	Total	1,78,626	4	0	

14. The recoveries in the year amounted to Rs. 3,821 as principal and Rs. 8,752-5-3 as interest, and the Bank was handicapped in the matter of recoveries due to failure of crops. It advanced fresh loans very cautiously in view of the unsatisfactory state of recoveries, and consequently Rs. 11,950 only were advanced as loans. The Bank showed a net profit of Rs. 878-12-11 for the year under report, after meeting establishment charges amounting to Rs. 1,226-7-9.

15. **Bikaner State Railway Co-operative Credit Society.**—The share capital of the Society amounted to Rs. 36,050 compared with Rs. 35,660 in the previous year. 40 new members joined the Society and the total number of members at the end of the year was 774.

16. The gross earnings of the Society are detailed below :—

(i) Interest realised on loans advanced to Members	...	4,556	11	0
(ii) Interest realised from Bank	...	121	12	6
(iii) Interest due to be realised from the Bikaner State Savings Bank	...	891	14	0
(iv) Sundry earnings	...	24	8	0
Total	...	5,094	8	6

17. The working expenses of the Society amounted to Rs. 561-1-0, as against Rs. 543-0-0 in the previous year and the net profit, as per profit and loss account, amounted to Rs. 3,280-7-6, plus Rs. 88-7-0 on account of the balance of the last year's appropriation account, bringing the total to Rs. 3,368-14-6. The balance of the Reserve Fund account at the close of the year was Rs. 9,016-7-0 and the assets of the Society amounted to Rs. 91,766-15-6.

Forests.

18. The Forest Department continued to be under the direct supervision of the Colonization Minister, Ganganagar.

19. The total expenditure on forests during the year amounted to Rs. 2,414-8-3 and the total income was Rs. 6,845-6-6 as against Rs. 4,271-6-3 of the previous year, or an increase of Rs. 2,574-0-3.

20. Nurseries.—A good deal of improvement was made in the Nursery at Ganganagar and as usual several thousands of Shisham and other trees were kept in readiness for free distribution to the cultivators for transplantation in the Colony area.

21. Plantation of Trees.—The trees planted in Mandis in the Canal Area were growing gradually and the work of planting trees of different varieties continued satisfactorily. In Ganganagar and Karanpur Mandis the trees were protected by pucca tree-guards, and tree-guards are gradually being provided in other Mandis also.

22. The work of planting trees in the villages of Canal Area and in the Barani Area of the Ganganagar Division also progressed steadily. The Zamindars took keen interest in the plantation of trees in their villages and were afforded every encouragement by local Officers. Consequently, numerous new trees were planted during the year. The Government Nurseries at Ganganagar, Karanpur, Raisinghnagar and Jetsar kept a large stock of Shisham and other trees which were issued for plantation to the Zamindars free of cost. The Ganganagar Nursery alone supplied 11,713 plants to the cultivators during the year under report. In the Sadar Division also, about 347 trees in Nizamat Sujangarh and 223 trees in Nizamat Rajgarh were planted.

Commerce and Industries.

23. The Commerce and Industries Department remained in the portfolio of the Revenue Minister.

24. No appreciable progress could be made in this Department owing to the depression in trade which continued during the year. The big schemes, viz., the carbonization of Palana Lignite and establishment of a Woollen Mill, were still receiving the attention of the Government.

25. Gypsum.—The export and local consumption of gypsum continued to be satisfactory during the year. It fetched a royalty amounting to Rs. 2,511 during the year.

26. Multani Mitti.—The 5 feet diameter shaft continued to yield excellent quality of Multani Mitti. The total quantity despatched during the year was 843 tons and 6 maunds against 800 tons contracted for.

27. Wool Baling Press.—The Wool Baling Press worked satisfactorily. The royalty derived during the year amounted to Rs. 3,867.

Minerals.

28. Dr. C. D. Pande continued as the Mine Manager, Palana Colliery, and Manager of the Mineral Department.

29. Palana Colliery.—Two trial shafts were sunk to explore the extent of the coal bearing area and in both cases coal was found. One of these shafts was to be developed next year.

30. The average daily number of persons working in the mine was 141 as compared with 145 in the previous year. Of these 73 worked underground and 68 worked on the surface.

31. The average output of coal in tons per head was as below :—

	Underground.		Above and below ground.	
	1937-38.	1936-37.	1935-36.	1936-37.
Per day ...	1'38	1'6	1'48	'61
Per year...	496'80	576	532'8	219

32. The average daily earnings of a miner amounted to Re. 0-12-0 as compared with Re. 0-8-0 in the Jharia and Re. 0-9-6 in the Raniganj Coal fields.

33. The total raisings during the year were 36,331 tons or 4,121 tons more than those of the previous year. The actual output of 36,331 tons was disposed of as follows :—

	Tons.
Electrical and Mechanical Department	22,267
Eikaner State Railway	2,690
Public buyers	8,619
Colliery consumption	2,315
Balance at the close of the year	440
Total	36,331

34. 33,576 tons of coal were sold for Rs. 1,87,688. 2,315 tons of coal were used for the Palana Colliery and the closing balances was 440 tons. Miscellaneous Revenue amounted to Rs. 1,459 or a total of Rs. 1,89,147. The average selling rate was Rs. 5-9-2 or Re. 0-3-4 per ton more than the average rate of the previous year. The total expenditure was Rs. 48,994 as compared with Rs. 51,380 in the previous year and the average cost per ton was Rs. 1-5-7 on the output against Rs. 1-9-1 during the previous year. Allowing for the Colliery consumption and working expenses, the net profit derived from coal mines amounted to Rs. 1,28,576.

35. Expenditure under Capital account during the year amounted to Rs. 7,209, which were spent on completing the sinking and lining of 7' and 5' diameter shafts, and partly on sinking and lining exploratory shafts and miscellaneous works.

Customs.

36. The Department remained under the charge of Muntazim-i-Khas Bahadur Lala Nehal Chand, M.A., LL.B., Inspector-General of Customs and Excise.

37. This Department, besides dealing with the Customs and Excise, also dealt with the import of Salt, Stone, and recovery of royalty on gypsum exported by road, Multani Mitti, export of cows and collection of Municipal taxes.

38. Receipts.—The revenue derived from Customs Duties amounted to Rs. 18,38,365-3-3 as against Rs. 20,83,024-8-9 of the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 2,44,659-5-6 due to fall in imports mainly of sugar, cloth, gur and fancy goods, as also less export of wool, hides, ghee, bullocks, sheep and goat.

39. Expenditure.—The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,32,048-5-9 as against Rs. 1,17,623-6-0 of the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 14,424-15-9.

40. Concessions.—The abolition of the export duty on Ghee, Choa Sajji, Sajji and woollen cloth manufactured in the State, which was announced on the most auspicious occasion of the Golden Jubilee of His

Highness the Maharajah's Reign, was given effect to from the 1st April 1938. The following concessions were granted during the year :—

- (1) Import Duty on sugar was reduced from Rs. 4 to Rs. 3 per maund.
- (2) Time limit for refund of duty on articles returned was extended from 10 to 20 days.
- (3) Time limit for purposes of refund of duty on tyres and tubes imported on commission system from the Dunlop Tyre Co., Delhi, was extended from 3 months to 6 months.

41. In addition to 11,979 transit passes issued for goods transported duty-free through the State, 21,098 Muafi Rawanas of the aggregate amount of Rs. 16,594-1-0 were issued for such dutiable goods as fell within the prescribed limits or were otherwise exempt under the existing Rules.

42. **Customs Thanas.**—The following changes took place in the Thanas during the year under report :—

- (1) New Thanas were opened at Bijor, 5 S and F. D. 4.
- (2) Whole time Thanedars were appointed at 8 Customs Thanas which were previously in charge of Station Masters.

43. **Salt.**—The Salt Agreement of 1913 was revised. According to the terms of the revised Agreement the Government of India agreed to increase the annual supply of salt to the State from 76,000 to 1,15,000 maunds at half duty rates. The Government of India also agreed to raise the amount of the annual subsidy paid by them to the State under Article VI of the Agreement from Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 10,000 in view of the increased expenditure to which the State was put from year to year.

44. The total receipts on account of refund of half the duty on imports of salt, including the annual subsidy of Rs. 10,000 received from the Government of India for the year 1937-38, amounted to Rs. 91,974 against Rs. 78,855 of the previous year.

45. Arrangements for watch continued as usual to prevent the export of salt from the State and import into it of illicit salt.

46. The total expenditure under head 'Salt' amounted to Rs. 11,343-3-3 as against Rs. 10,934-10-6 of the previous year, or an increase of Rs. 308-8-9.

47. **Stone.**—The receipts from royalty charged on stone quarried at Dulmera and Bidasar amounted to Rs. 1,873-14-0 as against Rs. 2,425-11-6 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 551-13-6. The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 451-10-6 as against Rs. 439-2-3 of the previous year, or an increase of Rs. 12-8-3 more.

48. **Gypsum.**—Royalty on gypsum is collected on exports by road and the sum realised on this account amounted to Rs. 54-7-6 as against Rs. 151-10-0 of the previous year.

49. **Multani Mitti.**—The price of Multani Mitti recovered amounted to Rs. 12,782-3-9 as against Rs. 13,251-0-9 of the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 468-13-0.

50. **Miscellaneous (Rental of State Houses).**—The receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 1,290-1-3 as against Rs. 1,432-10-3 of the previous year, or Rs. 142-9-0 less.

51. Export of Cows.—The receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 5,674-12-0 as against Rs. 4,967-12-0 of the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 707-0-0.

Excise Department.

52. Country spirit.—The contract for the supply of country spirit was sanctioned in favour of the Karnal Distillers. The total receipts from sale of country spirit, including license fees for all spirits, amounted to Rs. 3,17,495-5-9 as against Rs. 3,39,183-4-10 of the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 21,687-15-1 which was due to decline in imports and consumption of country spirit during the year.

53. Prevention of Liquor Smuggling.—Effective measures were taken to check the smuggling of Sheikhawati liquor on the South-Eastern frontier of the State. This illegal trade went rampant for some years and in order to bring prices on the same level as far as practicable to those prevailing in Sheikhawati the price of a bottle of 30 U. P. was reduced by six annas in certain shops on the border.

54. The duty on spiced spirits and Indian made foreign wines and spirits was raised by Rs. 4-8-0 and Rs. 7 per L. P. gallon respectively.

55. Methylated Spirit.—The receipts from contracts for the sale of Methylated Spirit amounted to Rs. 2,775 as against Rs. 3,501 of the previous year.

56. Hemp-drugs.—The hemp-drugs, Charas and Bhang, were imported as usual on State account from Hoshiarpur (Punjab) and Ganja from Sanawad in the Indore State. The price of Charas was raised by Rs. 10 per seer due to its cost price having gone up at the source of supply. The total receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 74,642-11-6 as against Rs. 88,797-10-9 of the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 14,154-15-3. Watch was kept over the export of intoxicating drugs and preparations.

57. Restrictions placed by the Punjab Government on the issue of Charas from the Hoshiarpur Godown continued as in the last year.

58. Opium.—The opium arrangements of the State have been thoroughly overhauled. An Agreement has been made with the Government of India for the supply of crude opium from Neemuch and an Opium Factory has been set up at the Capital where opium is cleaned, purified and manipulated and brought to a standard of consistency before it is issued for retail sale.

59. The opium factory worked well and there was a gain of Rs. 85,000 in the manufacture of biscuit opium.

60. The limit of private possession of opium was reduced from 10 tolas to 7 tolas.

61. The total expenditure under all heads in the Excise Department amounted to Rs. 6,28,590-11-4 as against Rs. 7,98,602-6-9 of the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,70,011-11-4.

Government Press.

62. General.—The Government Press is well-equipped and executed almost the entire printing work of the State including that of the Bikaner State Railway. The Machinery is run by electric power. It also undertook semi-official and private printing work as time and circumstances permitted.

63. The Press and the Stationery Depôt remained in the Portfolio of the Revenue Minister, Major Maharaj Sri Mandhata Singhji Bahadur, who inspected it on several occasions. Babu Kishan Lall continued to be the Superintendent of the Government Press and the Controller of Stationery throughout the year.

64. Establishment.—The total strength of the Press establishment and the Stationery Depot together with ministerial staff during the year under report was 102 as against 100 in the last year.

65. Stamp Printing.—The total number of the Stamp papers of various denominations printed in the Press during the year under report came to 3,36,000 as compared to 3,39,000 in the preceding year.

66. Bikaner Rajpatra.—The number of copies printed of the Rajpatra was 291 as against 332 in the preceding year. Out of this 131 copies were supplied for the use of Government Departments and for distribution to other Indian States as complimentary copies. The receipts from subscription and publication of Court Notices, etc., amounted to Rs. 3,433-4-0 as against Rs. 3,080-2-0 in the previous year. The cost of production of the Rajpatra amounted to Rs. 2,746-14-0, leaving a profit of Rs. 686-6-0 on its publication.

67. Plant and Machinery.—Material worth Rs. 12,682-9-0 was purchased during the year. The total value of the old plant and machinery (less depreciation) including the material purchased during the year was Rs. 1,08,581-14-6.

68. Expenditure.—The expenditure on pay and allowances, electric power, contingencies, material, type, etc., amounted to Rs. 55,287-10-9 as compared with Rs. 53,748-9-9 in the preceding year. "Establishment" alone cost Rs. 31,810-9-0 against Rs. 31,607-4-0 in the preceding year. The total cost of printing paper and binding material purchased from the Stationery Depot amounted to Rs. 34,593-14-0. The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 89,881-8-9. Out of this a sum of Rs. 12,682-9-0 is to be accounted for under head 'Tools and Plants', leaving a recurring expenditure of Rs. 77,198-15-9.

69. Receipts.—The gross earnings during the year amounted to Rs. 98,537-6-0 as compared with Rs. 67,337-0-0 in the previous year. The increase of Rs. 31,200-6-0 was due to the fact that besides the usual departmental work a good deal of special work was also done during the year.

Stationery Depot.

70. The year under report opened with a balance of stock of stationery and paper valued at Rs. 49,438-7-5, inclusive of customs duty etc., to which a new stock worth Rs. 76,175-4-0 was added, making a total stock worth Rs. 1,25,613-11-5. The under-mentioned supplies were made during the year :—

Government Offices	...	23,442	9	0
Government Press	...	34,543	14	0
Private individuals	...	139	4	0
Total	...	58,175	11	0

71. The value of stock at the close of the year was Rs. 69,454-12-8, inclusive of customs duty, etc., and the difference of Rs. 2,016-12-3 was due to overhead charges.

CHAPTER V.

Protection.**Legislation.**

1. **Legislative Assembly Session.**—During the year under review only one Session of the Legislative Assembly was held on the 16th, 17th and 19th May 1938.

2. The business transacted consisted of two Resolutions, 49 Interpellations and three Bills.

3. As this was a Budget Session, detailed Statements were made by the Ministers reviewing the work done and progress made during the preceding year in the Departments under their respective portfolios. The Budget for the year 1937-38 was laid before the Assembly by the Finance Minister. In the absence on leave of Major Maharaj Sri Mandhata Singhji Bahadur, Rai Bahadur Lala Nihal Chand Sarwal, Accountant-General, presented the Budget. It was a surplus Budget and contained no recommendation for imposing of any fresh taxation or enhancement in any of the existing taxes. The Budget was fully discussed and highly commended by the Members.

4. **Resolutions.**—Among the Resolutions one tendered the most respectful congratulations of the Assembly to His Highness the Maharajah on his promotion to the rank of General, and the other offered their humble, loyal and dutiful felicitations to His Highness the Maharajah on the most auspicious occasion of the celebration of the Golden Jubilee of His Highness' Reign.

5. Both the Resolutions having been submitted to His Highness the Maharajah, His Highness was pleased to express his heartfelt thanks and warm appreciation. His Highness added :—

“I am proud of the love and loyalty of my beloved people, and I send them all through the Assembly my renewed good wishes and blessings.”

6. **Bills.**—The following Bills were introduced in the Legislative Assembly:—

(1) The Bikaner State Municipal Act (Amendment) Bill.

(2) The Bikaner State Petroleum Bill.

(3) The Bikaner State Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Bill.

The Bikaner State Municipal Act (Amendment) Bill aimed at making every Municipal Commissioner, Executive Officer, Secretary, Health Officer, Sanitary Inspector and other Officer appointed under the Municipal Act a “Public servant” within the meaning of Section 21 of the Bikaner Penal Code, to enable them to discharge their duties more efficiently and the Bill was ordered to be circulated for eliciting public opinion. The Bikaner State Petroleum Bill and the Bikaner State Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Bill, introduced by Pandit Satanand Sharma, a Non-official Member, were also passed.

Justice.

7. **General.**—Mian Ahsan-ul Haq continued to be the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature, while Rai Bahadur Justice D. M. Nanavati and Rai

Bahadur Justice A. C. Bose continued to be the Puisne Judge. When Mr. Bose proceeded on leave for one month and eight days, Pandit Bisheshwar Nath Katju, retired Judge, High Court of Judicature, Bikaner, officiated for him.

8. Courts.—There were, at the end of the year under report, 40 Courts (besides the High Court) exercising Original Criminal Jurisdiction, as against 39 in the previous year. The increase was due to the establishment of a Munsiff's Court at Raisinghnagar in order to remove the congestion of work in the Court of the Munsiff, Ganganagar, and to reduce the distance which the general public of Tehsils Karanpur, Padampur and Raisinghnagar had to travel to attend to their business in that Court.

9. Criminal Courts.—At the commencement of the year 695 cases were pending from the last year. The total number of cases brought to trial during the year was 3,778 against 3,809 in the preceding year. Out of this total of 4,473 cases, 3,785 were disposed of during the year under report, leaving a balance of 688 cases. The total number of persons dealt with was 7,030, including 1,241 persons awaiting trial at the close of the preceding year. Cases against 6,092 persons were disposed of. The percentage of disposal was 86·66 against 82·85 in the preceding year. Of these 1,236 (20·29%) were convicted, 4,664 (76·56%) acquitted or discharged, the remaining 192 (3·15%) having either been committed or died or absconded.

10. A closer examination of the figures of the various Criminal Courts shows that the percentage of conviction was lower than in the preceding year and still lower in Subordinate Courts, where the bulk of Criminal work consists of non-cognizable cases. The percentage of conviction in the various classes of Courts was as follows :—

Courts	No. of disposal	No. of conviction	Percentage
High Court	103	61	59·22
Nazams' Courts	375	180	48
District Judges' Courts	2,193	421	19·2
Revenue Officers' Courts	195	31	15·9
Munsiffs' Courts	1,411	227	16·09
Tehsildars' Courts	1,689	311	18·42
Honorary Magistrate's Court at Sadar... .. .	126	5	3·97

11 In 1936-37, out of 7,256 persons dealt with, cases against 6,012 persons were disposed of and resulted in the conviction of 1,265 (21·04%) and the acquittal or discharge of 4,528 (75·32%), the remaining 219 (3·64%) having either been committed to Sessions or died or absconded.

12. Sessions Court.—The High Court as the Court of Sessions dealt with 62 cases involving 121 persons, as against 62 cases involving 123 persons in the preceding year. Of these, 53 cases involving 103 persons were disposed of, leaving 9 cases involving 18 persons pending at the close of the year. The average duration of the cases was 111 days as against 80 days in the last year. Out of 103 persons 61 (59·22%) were convicted, 41 (39·9%) were acquitted and the remaining one was discharged.

13. The details of 53 cases disposed of on the Sessions Side in the High Court are given below :—

Offences	No. of cases in 1936-37	No. of cases in 1937-38	No. of persons in 1936-37	No. of persons in 1937-38
(1) Offences against Persons.—				
(a) Affecting life ...	25	30	43	57
(b) Simple and grievous hurts ...	1	...	6	...
(c) Assault on public servant ...	1	...	1	...
(d) Kidnapping and abduction ...	3	3	8	7
(e) Rape ...	2	1	2	1
(f) Unnatural offence ...	...	...	...	...
(2) Offences against Property.—				
(a) Theft and receiving stolen property.	2	9	5	11
(b) Robbery and dacoity ...	2	5	5	12
(c) Cheating ...	...	...	...	...
(d) Mischief by fire ...	2	...	2	..
(e) Criminal trespass and lurking house-trespass.	3	4	8	8
(f) Forgery ...	...	...	...	..
(g) Embezzlement ...	1	...	1	...
(3) Miscellaneous Offences.—				
(a) Sedition ...	...	...	..	...
(b) Relating to coinage ...	1	...	2	...
(c) Relating to religion ...	...	...	...	.
(d) Relating to marriage ...	...	...	...	...
(e) Defamation ...	...	...	...	...
(f) Gambling ...	...	...	...	...
(g) Assisting or harbouring of offender.	...	...	...	...
(h) Fabricating evidence ...	1	1	1	7
Total	44	53	84	103

14. **Assessors.**—The system of trial with the aid of Assessors worked satisfactorily during the year under report.

15. The general result of criminal trials has been given separately for the various classes of Courts on the original side in Appendix VI.

16. **Criminal Appellate Work.**—At the commencement of the year 30 appeals and applications for revision were pending from the previous year. The total number of appeals and applications for revision instituted during the year was 569, as against 540 in the previous year, showing an increase of 29 cases. Out of this total of 599 cases, 578 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 21 involving 35 persons. The total number of persons involved was 1,026 including 53 persons whose applications were pending from the preceding year. Sentences were confirmed in the case of 551 persons (95·31%), modified in the case of 53 persons (9·17%) and reversed in the case of 210 (36·33%). Revision applications of 143 persons were rejected. Details are given in Appendix VII.

17. **Appellate Work of High Court.**—The High Court as a Court of Appeal had to deal with 420 appeals and applications for revision including 24 appeals and applications for revision pending from the preceding year, involving 729 persons, as against 434 appeals and applications involving 723 persons in the preceding year. Of these, 63 appeals and 2 applications for revision were against the decisions of the High Court on the Original Side and

275 appeals and 80 applications for revision were against the decisions of the Subordinate Courts. Out of these 420 cases, 403 (95·95%) involving 702 persons were disposed of, as against 410 (94·48%) involving 676 persons in the preceding year, leaving 17 cases involving 27 persons pending at the end of the year under report. The sentences were confirmed in 268 cases (66·5%) involving 369 persons, modified in 25 cases (6·2%) involving 26 persons, and reversed in 54 cases (13·4%) involving 145 persons.

18. The following table gives the number of cases, Original and Appellate, instituted and disposed of by the various Criminal Courts of the State during the year under report :—

Serial No.	Name of Court	Kind of cases	No. of cases to be disposed of			No. of cases disposed of	Pending at the end of the year
			Pending from last year	Reported during the year	Total		
1	High Court ...	Appellate ...	24	396	420	403	17
		Original ...	18	44	62	58	9
		Total ...	42	440	482	456	26
2	District Magistrates ...	Appellate ...	3	61	64	64	...
		Original ...	36	285	321	268	53
		Total ...	39	346	385	332	53
3	District Judges ...	Appellate ...	3	112	115	111	4
		Original ...	268	1,385	1,653	1,391	262
		Total ...	271	1,497	1,765	1,499	266
4	First Class Magistrates and Revenue Officers ...	Original ...	15	76	91	80	11
5	Second Class Magistrates - Munsiffs ...	Original ...	163	930	1,098	882	216
6	Second Class Magistrates - Tehsildars ...	Original ...	158	1,017	1,175	1,045	130
7	Honorary Magistrates ...	Original ...	32	41	73	69	4
		Grand Total ...	725	4,347	5,072	4,366	706

19. The percentage of disposal came to 86·08 as against 85·5 in the preceding year. Six persons were sentenced to death and 9 to imprisonment for life during the year under report, as against one case of death sentence and 6 of life imprisonment in the previous year.

20. **Civil Courts.**—The High Court on its original side entertains all suits above the pecuniary value of Rs. 10,000. It also exercises Appellate, Revisional and other powers vested in it by His Highness the Maharajah by a special Charter and by the Laws for the time being in force.

21. Apart from the High Court there were, at the end of the year, 21 Courts (five District Judges, one Additional District Judge at Sadar, seven Munsiffs, seven Tehsildars and one Bench of Honorary Munsiffs at Sadar) exercising original jurisdiction as against 20 in the preceding year. The increase was due to the establishment of a Munsiff's Court at Raisinghnagar.

22. This increase in the number of Courts was due to the establishment of a Munsiff's Court at Raisinghnagar.

23. Original Work in Civil Courts.—At the commencement of the year 1,068 suits were pending from the preceding year. The number of suits instituted during the year was 3,923 (as against 4,496 in the previous year) comprising 10 in the High Court, 523 in the District Judges' Courts, 2,074 in the Muniffs' Courts, 264 in the Tehsildars' Courts and 1,052 in the Honorary Munsiff's Court at Sadar. This worked out at one suit for every 236 persons of the total population in the State, the corresponding figure for the previous year being 218. The nature of these suits was as follows :—

Nature of Suits	NO. OF SUITS	
	During the year under report	During the previous year
Suits relating to landed property	89	85
Suits relating to money transactions	3,739	4,295
Suits for other rights	95	116
Total	3,923	4,496

24. The Courts dealt with 4,991 suits including those outstanding from the previous year as against 5,628 in the preceding year. Out of these, 3,954 (79·22%) of the value of Rs. 15,12,730-3-9 were disposed of during the year under report, as against 4,560 (81·02%) of the value of Rs. 20,25,206-3-6 in the preceding year. The average time taken in the disposal of each case was 91 days as in the preceding year. At the close of the year under report 1,037 suits of the value of Rs. 3,75,933-11-3 remained pending, as against 1,068 suits of the value of Rs. 9,31,131-6-8 in the preceding year.

25. Out of 18 suits dealt with by the High Court during the year under report as against 38 suits in the preceding year, 14 suits of the value of Rs. 3,23,613-9-9 were disposed of as against 30 suits of the value of Rs. 7,45,669-10-0 in the preceding year.

26. The average duration of the cases in the High Court came to 114 days as against 111 days in the preceding year.

27. Appellate Work in Civil Courts.—Out of 830 appeals and applications for revision and review dealt with during the preceding year, 695 were disposed of leaving a balance of 135. The total number of appeals and applications for revision and review instituted during the year was 588 of the value of Rs. 1,49,558-4-3 as against 697 of the value of Rs. 4,20,957-8-6, in the preceding year. Out of a total of 723 cases, 622 were disposed of (250 by the High Court and 372 by the District Judges' Courts) leaving 101 appeals and applications for revision pending at the end of the year. Decisions of the Lower Courts were confirmed in 362 appeals (58·19%), reversed in 166 (26·69%) and amended in 50 (8·04%). Parties compromised in 32 appeals and 12 cases were remanded for re-trial on merits or for the trial of fresh issues.

28. The average duration of appeals came to 80 days as against 57 days in 1936-37.

29. Appellate Work in High Court.—Out of the 292 appeals and applications for revision and review dealt with by the High Court, as against 317 in

the preceding year, 250 appeals and applications were disposed of, comprising 226 regular appeals, 19 applications for revision and 5 applications for review.

30. The High Court confirmed the decisions of the Lower Courts in 180 cases (72%), reversed them in 53 (21·2%) and amended them in 12 (4·8%). 1 appeal was remanded for re-trial, 3 to be decided on merits and 1 for the trial of fresh issues.

31. The average duration of the appeals disposed of by the High Court came to 66 days as against 45 days in 1936-37.

32. Execution of Decrees—There were 5,196 applications for execution of decrees of the value of Rs. 41,32,409-10-3 to be dealt with by all Civil Courts, as against 6,012 of the value of Rs. 43,74,873-11-4 in the preceding year. Of these, 3,920 of the value of Rs. 22,04,566-1-0 (75·44%) were disposed of as against 4,574 of the value of Rs. 26,44,736-13-10 (60·41%) during the preceding year. The number of applications left pending at the end of the year was 1,276 as against 1,258 in the preceding year.

33. A summary of all Original and Appellate cases and Execution proceedings instituted in, and disposed of by, the various Civil Courts during the year under report is given below, and the details will be found in Appendices VIII, IX and X :—

APPENDIX VIII
APPENDIX IX
APPENDIX X

Serial No.	Name of Court	Kind of cases	No. of cases to be disposed of			No of cases disposed of	Pending at the end of the year
			Pending	Instituted	Total		
1	High Court	Appellate	65	227	292	250	42
		Original	8	10	18	14	4
		Execution	45	23	68	38	30
		Total	118	260	378	302	76
2	District Judges'	Appellate	70	361	431	372	59
		Original	137	523	660	509	151
		Execution	246	628	874	599	275
		Total	453	1,512	1,965	1,480	485
3	Munsiffs' ...	Original	634	2,074	2,708	2,068	640
		Execution	570	2,131	2,701	2,104	597
		Total	1,204	4,205	5,409	4,172	1,237
4	Tehsildars'	Original	39	264	303	281	22
		Execution	20	141	161	145	16
		Total	59	405	464	426	38
5	Honorary Munsiffs'	Original	250	1,052	1,302	1,082	220
		Execution	377	1,015	1,392	1,034	358
		Total	627	2,067	2,694	2,116	578
		GRAND TOTAL	2,461	8,449	10,910	8,496	2,414

34. **Miscellaneous cases.**—The miscellaneous Civil and Criminal cases relate to such proceedings as arise out of applications made in *forma pauperis*, for amendment of decrees, by way of complaint against legal practitioners, for leave to prosecute under Section 195 of Criminal Procedure Code, applications for transfer of cases, for restoration of suits, for setting aside *ex parte* decrees, etc. Such cases dealt with by the various Courts in the State during the year under report numbered 2,813 as against 2,920 in the preceding year. Out of these, 2,260 were disposed of, as against 2,299 in the preceding year. The detailed figures for the various Courts are given below :—

Courts	Cases to be disposed of			Cases disposed of	Pending at the end of the year
	Pending from last year	Instituted during the year	Total		
High Court	3	93	96	91	5
District Magistrates' Courts	291	713	1,004	810	194
District Judges' Courts	48	204	252	192	60
Revenue Officers' Courts	17	102	119	98	21
Munsiffs' Courts	48	114	162	106	56
Tehsildars' Courts	214	957	1,171	955	216
Honorary Magistrates' Court at Sadar	1	8	9	8	1
Total	622	2,191	2,813	2,260	553

35. **Revenue Work.**—The following table shows the work of the various Revenue Courts during the year under report :—

Sadar Division.

Courts	Class of cases	Pending from last year	Instituted during the year	Total	Disposal	Balance
Revenue Commissioner's Office.	Revenue Appeals ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
	Malmandi Appeals ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous	1	128	129	126	3
Total	Total	1	128	129	126	3
Nizamats	Revenue Appeals ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
	Original Revenue Cases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous Malmandi cases	21	205	226	203	23
	Other Miscellaneous Cases	2	165	167	166	1
Total ... ..	...	23	370	393	369	24
Tehsils	Original Revenue Cases	3	4	7	5	2
	Miscellaneous Malmandi cases	5,483	3,546	9,029	3,415	5,614
	Other Miscellaneous Cases	1,034	2,415	3,449	2,611	838
Total ... ..	...	6,520	5,965	12,485	6,031	6,454
Grand Total ... ..	...	6,544	6,463	13,007	6,526	6,481

Ganganagar Division.

Courts	Class of cases	Arrears	Instituted during the year	Total	Disposal	Balance
Colonization Minister's Office.	Revenue Appeals ...	2	13	15	6	9
	Civil Execution petitions.	2	...	2	2	...
	Miscellaneous including Kulyat.	16	62	78	50	28
	Total ...	20	75	95	58	37
Assistant Revenue Commissioner's Office.	Revenue Appeals ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Civil Execution petitions	1	...	1	...	1
	Miscellaneous including Kulyat.	..	35	35	33	2
	Criminal Cases ...	...	7	7	5	2
	Total ...	1	42	43	38	5
Nizamats ...	Revenue Appeals ...	19	23	42	21	21
	Miscellaneous including Kulyat.	1	81	82	78	4
	Original Revenue Cases	...	1	1	...	1
	Total ...	20	105	125	99	26
Revenue Officers' Courts.	Original Revenue Cases	3	16	19	13	6
	Miscellaneous including Kulyat.	60	182	242	241	1
	Revenue Execution ...	10	15	25	15	10
	Appeals ...	4	153	157	157	...
	Total ..	77	366	443	426	17
Tehsils ...	Original Revenue Cases	11	17	28	28	5
	Miscellaneous including Kulyat.	5,858	7,408	13,266	6,894	6,372
	Revenue Execution ...	4	4	8	4	4
	Total ...	5,873	7,429	13,302	6,926	6,381
	Grand Total ...	5,991	8,017	14,008	7,548	6,466

36. Lawyers and Petition-writers.—There were 163 Lawyers practising in various Courts throughout the State, as against 166 during the year 1936-37. The number of petition-writers went down to 153 as compared with 162 of the previous year, and no fresh licenses were granted during the year. The Judicial Department has seen to it that there are at least 4 petition-writers at each headquarter to assist the litigants who do not engage lawyers in miscellaneous proceedings. These petition-writers are licensed and are in addition to those who write applications relating to extra-Judicial matters.

Extradition.

37. The relations of the Bikaner State with the British Government and the Indian States in connection with the extradition of criminals continued to be cordial.

38. The number of cases of extradition from the State to British India was 45 and to other States 28, while that of extradition from British India to the State was 68 and from other States 58.

Police.

39. **General.**—During the year under report Lieut.-Colonel Rao Bahadur Rajvi Gulab Singhji continued to hold the office of the Inspector-General of Police till the 14th February 1938 when he was transferred as Officer-in-Charge, Fort and Bada Karkhana, and Rai Sahib Jawahar Lal., P.P., Deputy Inspector-General of Police, was appointed as Inspector-General of Police.

40. **Tours and Inspections.**—The Inspector-General of Police remained on tour for 118 days and supervised 8 cases on the spot. The Superintendents of Police, Bikaner, Suratgarh, Ganganagar, Sujangarh and Rajgarh remained on tours in their charge for 40, 212, 104 106 and 111 days and supervised on the spot 30, 20, 8, 6 and 12 cases, respectively.

41. **Police Force.**—The total strength of the Police Force, including the officers, constables and establishment, was 1842 as against 1,817 of the previous year. The entire Force consisted, besides the Inspector-General of Police and Deputy Inspector-General of Police, of 5 Superintendents, 25 Inspectors, 102 Sub-Inspectors, 246 Head Constables, 118 Lance Constables, 347 Sowars, 900 Foot Constables, 59 Khojis, 19 Lower Establishment and 19 others.

42. **Police Stations and Out-posts.**—The number of Police Stations and Police Posts was the same as in 1936-37, viz., 55 and 14 respectively besides the Police Lines at the Capital and at Ganganagar.

43. **Distribution of the Police Force.**—The Police is divided in 5 districts for purposes of Police administration, viz., Bikaner, Suratgarh, Ganganagar, Rajgarh and Sujangarh. Each district is under a Superintendent of Police, who is responsible for the maintenance of law and order in his district. Under them are Inspectors who supervise and inspect the work of the Police Stations and Police Posts in their respective circles.

44. In each Police Station there are usually 1 Sub-Inspector, 1 Head Constable and 1 literate Constable, in addition to Sowars, Constables and a Khoji. In the Ganganagar District where crime is large 2 Head Constables have been posted at each Police Station. At each Police Post there are 1 Head Constable and 1 literate Constable besides Sowars, Constables and a Khoji. Sub-Inspectors and Head Constables carry on the investigation and do the writing work, while literate Constables always remain at the Police Station to carry on office work.

45. The Police work is carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code (Act V of 1898.)

46. **Ratio of Police Force to population and area.**—The area of the whole State is 23,317 square miles and the population is 9,36,218. Therefore the ratio of the Force to population is 1 to 508.26 and to area 1 to 12.65, as against 1 to 515.23 and 1 to 12.83 respectively in the previous year.

47. **Expenditure.**—The total expenditure on the maintenance of the Police Force (including Police for Railway) amounted to Rs. 5,14,122-9-6.

48. **Receipts.**—The total receipts of the Department including those from Cattle Pounds, contract for plying taxis, registration fee of motor vehicles, wheel-tax, etc., amounted to Rs. 54,617-12-5 as against Rs. 59,374, of the previous year.

49. Dacoities.—5 cases of dacoity were reported during the year and 2 were pending from the last year, thus making a total of 7 cases. Of these 6 were admitted as true, out of which in one case there was conviction, in one acquittal and the remaining 4 were pending at the close of the year.

50. Gangs of notorious dacoits in the State.—There was no organised gang of dacoits in the State.

51. Proclaimed offenders.—There were 203 proclaimed offenders at the commencement of the year and 77 were proclaimed during the year, total 280. Out of these 86 offenders were arrested and 21 removed from the list during the year, leaving a total of 194 offenders at large at the end of the year.

52. Military help to the Police.—For maintaining peace on the Mohurrum, 30 Sowars of the Dungar Lancers on Sadda day, 100 on Katal-ki-Rat and 150 on the Burial Day were deputed at Bikaner. 30 men at Sujangarh, 45 rank and file at Ratangarh, 23 rank and file at Rajaldesar and 80 rank and file at Churu were also deputed on that occasion. The services of 120 military men were utilised on the occasion of the Holi festival and of 9 Sowars of the Dungar Lancers on the occasion of Jambhaji's Fair at Mukam.

53. Cognizable Cases.—The number of cognizable cases districtwise during the year under report is shown below :—

District	1936-37			1937-38		
	Cases reported	Cases cancelled	True cases	Cases reported	Cases cancelled	True cases
Bikaner ...	554	136	418	582	143	439
Sujangarh ...	367	73	294	359	66	293
Rajgarh ...	378	85	293	389	87	302
Suratgarh ...	320	44	276	311	54	257
Ganganagar ...	390	86	304	456	95	361
Total ...	2,009	424	1,585	2,097	445	1,652

54. From the above it would appear that while the crimes increased in the Sadar, Rajgarh and Ganganagar Districts, it decreased in Sujangarh and Suratgarh Districts as compared with the last year's figures, but on the whole the crime was on the increase chiefly due to famine conditions.

55. Non-cognizable Cases.—No such case was pending at the beginning of the year and none was received for investigation during the year.

56. Property stolen and recovered.—The statement below shows the amount of the property stolen and recovered during the year :—

District			Property stolen			Property recovered			Percentage of recovery
			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
Bikaner ...	...	...	58,969	10	6	20,312	12	6	34'44
Sujangarh ...	...	...	25,985	15	6	14,781	4	6	56'88
Rajgarh ...	...	...	16,921	11	0	12,286	15	6	72'60
Suratgarh ...	...	...	21,278	12	0	10,710	0	6	50'33
Ganganagar ...	...	...	25,299	2	3	9,202	13	3	36'37
Total ...	...	...	1,48,455	3	3	67,293	14	3	45'32

57. The value of the property stolen and recovered during the previous year was Rs. 1,22,489-9-6 and Rs. 57,748-12-3 respectively, the percentage of recovery being 47.15.

58. **Number of persons accused, arrested and convicted.**—In all 1,700 persons were arrested in the year under report, 578 were in custody from the last year, making a total of 2,278, out of which 1,565 were sent up for trial. Out of these, 831 were convicted, 731 were discharged or acquitted and 603 remained under trial. Two persons died during investigation.

59. The following are the details of the percentage of arrests and convictions per district:—

District	Persons accused	Persons arrested	Percentage of arrest	Accused sent up for trial	Accused convicted	Accused discharged or acquitted	Accused remaining under trial	Percentage of conviction
Bikaner ...	522	502	96.14	360	194	166	134	53.88
Sujangarh ...	622	362	58.19	275	163	112	83	59.27
Rajgarh ...	460	412	89.56	276	154	122	97	55.79
Suratgarh ...	544	437	80.33	265	120	145	137	45.28
Ganganagar ...	862	565	65.54	389	200	189	152	51.41
Total ..	3,010	2,278	75.68	1,565	831	734	603	53.09

60. The various kinds of crimes committed as well as the number of cases disposed of and awaiting trial during the year are shown in Appendix XI.

61. **Deputation of Police Sowars for Patrolling Duty.**—Patrolling and Nakabandi were carried out regularly throughout the year. Special parties were deputed to patrol the Hissar, Ferozepur and Bahawalpur borders. These patrols produced the desired effect in checking serious offences.

62. **Bad Characters.**—There were 541 persons of bad character under Police surveillance, whose history sheets were opened, as detailed below:—

District	Persons under Police surveillance	Number of history sheets opened
1. Bikaner	82	98
2. Suratgarh	93	189
3. Ganganagar	55	145
4. Sujangarh	44	89
5. Rajgarh	267	301
Total	541	822

63. **Criminal Tribes.**—At the commencement of the year under report there were 242 persons registered under the Criminal Tribes Act. 24 new names were added during the year, while 26 were struck off the register for good conduct, thus leaving 240 on rolls at the end of the year. 49 persons were at large of whom 12 were arrested during the year. 12 persons were convicted under the Bikaner Penal Code. There is a settlement at Chak 41 P S. in Tehsil Raisinghnagar, District Ganganagar, where 47 male members of Kaparia Sansis with their families have been settled.

64. **Deputation of State Police to Foreign Fairs and vice versa.**—Some fairs take place in territories close to the borders of the State where generally cattle lifters and bad characters come to buy and sell stolen cattle. In

order to watch the movements of such people, State Police was sent there. - One Constable each for detective duty was got at the Gogameri Fair from Ferozepore and Hissar, and the Patiala, Nabha and Faridkot States. One Policeman each from Suratgarh and Ganganagar Districts was deputed to the Horse and Cattle Fair at Abobar and the annual Maghi Fair at Muktsar in the Punjab. Policemen came from outside Districts in the Cattle Fair and Exhibition at Ganganagar which lasted from the 23rd to 28th February 1938.

65. Police Training School.—For the training of the Police candidates there is a school in the Police Lines at Bikaner. It is run under the supervision of an Instructor of the rank of Inspector. The session of the School commences every year in July. During the year under report 17 persons were admitted, of whom there were 1 Sub-Inspector, 7 Head Constables, 4 Lance Constables, 2 Constables and three Cadets. Of these 1 Constable and 1 Cadet resigned and 1 Sub-Inspector was sent for training to Phillaur. In addition to the remaining 14 employees from the Police Training School, 19 employees from the Police Force, making a total of 33, appeared in the final examination held in July 1938, of which 23 came out successful.

66. Police Lines, Drill and Musketry training.—There are two Police Lines in the State — one at the Capital and the other at Ganganagar — where the reserve forces are kept, trained and utilised from in times of emergency. Recruits are enlisted after medical examination. There are 250 Henry Martin Muskets and 400 single loading High Velocity Rifles with ammunition. Sowars and Constables are summoned from every Police Station in batches to get proper training in drill, musketry, rifle and firing exercises. 232 men got training in drill and musketry during this year. Trained Constables were given promotions according to merit.

67. Finger Print and Search Slips.—During the year under review Finger Print Slips of 480 convicts and 407 Search Slips were sent to the Finger Print Bureau, Ajmer, and other Bureaus concerned. From these Slips 113 accused were traced, while the Supervisor of Finger Print in the Office of the Inspector-General of Police also traced previous convictions of 72 accused. The Assistant Court Inspectors attached to different Courts also prepare Finger Print Slips.

68. During the year under report 12 Subordinate officers were sent to Ajmer for training in Finger Print work and all of them came out successful.

Cattle Pounds.

69. The total number of Cattle Pounds including those in the Police Stations and Chowkies was 93.

70. At the close of the previous year there were 658 impounded cattle, while 62,875 cattle were impounded during the year under report, making a total of 63,533, out of which 56,811 were got released by owners, 6,210 were sold by auction, 44 died, 8 were sent to Gowshala and 460 remained impounded at the end of the year.

71. The total income from Cattle Pounds in the year under report was Rs. 26,917 and Rs. 8,258 as sale proceeds.

State Railway Police.

72. General.—The Police for the State Railway is under the direct control of the Inspector-General of Police.

73. Strength.—The details of Officers and men attached to Railway Police and their distribution are shown below :—

Where posted	Inspector	Sub-Inspectors	Head Constables	Constables
1. Bikaner ...	1	2	2	10
2. Lallgarh Jn. ...	...	...	1	4
3. Hanumangarh Jn. ...	...	1	2	9
4. Suratgarh ...	...	...	1	2
5. Ratangarh ...	...	1	1	7
6. Churn ...	...	...	1	2
7. Sadulpur Junction ...	...	...	1	2
8. Travelling Duty ...	...	...	...	16
9. Railway Pay Clerks ...	...	...	...	6
Total ...	1	4	9	58
		Grand Total		72

74. Length of the Railway Lines.—In the year under report the length of the Railway Line in the State territory was 795·85 miles. Thus a length of 11 miles on an average falls under the supervision of each Policeman.

75. Cognizable Cases.—75 cases were registered during the year, out of which 14 were found to be false. Of the remaining 61 cases 23 remained undetected or not apprehended, 31 were sent up for trial, while 7 remained pending at the close of the year. In the 31 cases sent up for trial, 37 accused were implicated out of whom 31 were sent up for trial, 16 were convicted and 15 discharged or acquitted, while the remaining 6 remained under trial in the Courts.

76. Property stolen and recovered.—Property valued at Rs. 3,142-11-6 was stolen during the year, out of which property valued at Rs. 1,649-7-6 was recovered, the percentage of recovery being 52·49 as against 49·2 of the last year.

77. Expenditure.—The expenditure on Railway Police during the year amounted to Rs. 17,721 as against Rs. 16,457-10-0 during the previous year.

Jails.

78. General.—Dr. S. R. Moolgavkar, F.R.C.S. (England), Principal Medical Officer, held charge of the office of the Inspector-General of Prisons till the 28th December 1937. On his leaving State service, Mr. A. F. Lasrado resumed charge of that Office and continued to hold it till the 16th July 1938 after which it remained vacant till the end of the year.

79. Lala Labhu Ram continued to be the Superintendent, Central Jail, throughout the year.

80. The statement below gives the necessary information about the prisoners confined in the Central Jail, Bikaner, their average number and the average period of the accused under trial :—

NUMBER OF PRISONERS				DAILY AVERAGE		No. of prisoners remaining at the end of the year	Average period of accused under trial	Total expenditure on Jail and prisoners
Balance of the last year	Admitted during the year	Total		Past year	Present year			
		Present year	Past year					
457	883	1,340	1,324	477·63	479·56	486	48·00	Rs. A. P. 51,003 0 11

81. Health.—The general health of prisoners was good during the year. There was no epidemic in the Jail. The daily average of the sick was 6·37 as against 7·09 in the previous year.

82. Deaths.—Out of 8 convicts who died during the year, 2 died in the Jail Hospital and 6 in the Prince Bijay Singhji Memorial General Hospital for Men.

83. Executions.—Two prisoners were executed during the year.

84. Punishments.—There were 310 major and 513 minor punishments inflicted during the year under Jail rules, against 118 major and 135 minor punishments in the previous year.

85. Discipline.—The conduct of the prisoners was satisfactory and the discipline continued to be good.

86. Jail Manufactories.—The Jail industries yielded a profit of Rs. 10,071-10-3 against Rs. 15,899-14-5 of the last year, showing a decrease of Rs. 5,828-4-2. The various industries such as manufacturing of carpets and durries, cloth-weaving, etc., were continued during the year without any material change.

87. Garden.—Some vegetables were produced in the Jail Garden and were, as usual, issued for the prisoners' diet.

88. Improvements.—Many improvements were carried out in the Jail, of which the following deserve special attention :—

(a) Free postage is allowed to every prisoner for writing letters to his relatives after an interval of three months.

(b) The District Magistrate visits the Jail every month and hears all complaints of the prisoners.

(c) Religious books are allowed to prisoners at their expense.

(d) Prisoners whose release falls due on a Sunday are released on the preceding day.

The State Army.

89. General.—Major-General Rao Bahadur Thakur Hari Singhji of Sattasr, C.I.E., O.B.E., continued to hold the appointment of the Army Minister and General Officer Commanding the State Army.

90. Strength.—The actual strength of the State Forces on the 31st October 1938, as compared with that of the preceding year, was as follows:—

Name of Units				At the end of 1937-38	At the end of 1936-37
1.	Bijay Battery	...	...	233	226
2.	2nd Camel Battery	...	...	20	20
3.	Dungar Lancers, including— His Highness' Body Guard	...	...	334	331
4.	Ganga Risala	...	...	465	455
5.	Sadal Light Infantry, including— Garrison Infantry Company	...	...	615	593
6.	Motor Machine Gun Sections	...	...	93	93
7.	State Band	...	...	29	33
				1,789	1,751

91. Recruitment.—The total number of men recruited in the various Units of the State Army during the year under report was 167 against 176 of the previous year.

92. Discipline.—The discipline of the State Forces remained satisfactory throughout the year.

93. Training.—The training of the Army was carried out on sound and systematic lines and the standard was, on the whole, well maintained. Educational training also showed improvement and regular examinations were held during the year under report. The training of recruits of all Units has now been continued and conducted in the Training Company, the Instructional Staff having been drawn from the various units. This, together with the other Brigade Classes held periodically to supplement the number of Instructors and to give sound preliminary training to the candidates attending the various Army Classes of Education, proved very useful. The individual and collective Training of the various Units was carried out in accordance with the instructions contained in the Regulation Books and Training Manuals of different Arms.

94. Individual Training.—The Weapon Training was properly conducted and the services of the Non-Commissioned Officers, duly qualified at various courses of the Army Classes of Instruction, were fully availed of by holding Brigade Cadre Classes in the Training Company.

95. Signal Training.—The standard of signalling in the States Forces was well maintained throughout the year under report and has reached a uniformly high level.

96. The training was carried out in accordance with the block programmes and a Signal Camp was held towards the end of the Individual Training, which was satisfactory.

97. The following table shows the number of Assistant Instructors on the strength of the various Units, as well as the number of Signallers qualified in the Classification Test conducted during the year by the Technical Adviser for Signalling, Indian States Forces, and the Brigade Signalling Officer:—

Units.	Assistant Instructors.	Qualified Signallers.
1. Bijay Battery	1	22
2. Dungar Lancers... ..	1	19
3. Ganga Risala	2	26
4. Sadul Light Infantry	2	32
5. Motor Machine Gun Sections .	...	4

98. Collective Training.—Owing to the State Forces having been kept busy with celebrations in connection with the Golden Jubilee of His Highness the Maharajah's Reign, no Brigade Manoeuvres or Regimental Camps could be held during the year in any regular form. Combined exercises were, however, conducted from the Barracks.

99. Air co-operation demonstrations were also held by the two Flights of the 28 (A. C.) Squadron, Royal Air Force, Ambala, who had been invited here for the Artillery Practice Camp.

100. The Bikaner Bijay Battery held its annual Artillery Practice from the 21st to 25th February 1938. The practice was attended by Major H. H. Mackenzie, R.A., Military Adviser, Artillery, Indian States Forces, Ambala, assisted by Major G. H. Johnstone, D.S.O., R.A., Assistant Commandant of Artillery School. The last day was devoted to the Aeroplane Shooting conducted by the 28 (A. C.) Squadron, Royal Air Force, Ambala. The results of the Shooting Practice, as reported by the Military *Army Classes of Instruction* Adviser, were very satisfactory.

Army Classes of Instruction.

101. Senior Officers' School, Indian States Forces.—Captain Madho Singh of Ganga Risala was sent to the Training School held in Hyderabad (Deccan) and returned to the Unit after passing the course successfully. Major Khem Singh, Second-in-Command, of the Ganga Risala was sent on the 15th October 1938 to attend the above School held at Udaipur and was receiving training there at the close of the year.

102. Cavalry Officers' Course, Jubbulpore.—Captain Rajvi Sri Nand Singhji and Captain Raghunath Singh of Dungar Lancers attended the above course from the 10th to 29th October 1938.

103. Artillery School, Kakul.—Naik Bhim Singh of Bijey Battery attended the above course and returned duly qualified.

104. Equitation School, Saugor.—No. 2135 Squadron Daffedar Major Deep Singh of Dungar Lancers was sent up to attend the above course.

105. Small Arms School, Pachmarhi and Ahmednagar.—Risaldar Ganesh Singh and No. 2135 Daffedar Dip Singh of Dungar Lancers, who were sent up to attend the above course at Pachmarhi on the 4th May 1938 returned duly qualified to the Unit on the 15th June 1938. Jamedar Udey Singh of Ganga Risala, who attended the 5th N.C.O's (Infantry) course at the Small Arms School, Pachmarhi, returned duly qualified obtaining QI. Similarly No. 2596 Naik Prabhu Singh of the Risala, who was sent up to attend a course of instruction at the Pachmarhi School on behalf of the Motor Machine Gun Sections also returned to the Unit after obtaining QI. No. 3318 Naik Mukan Singh of Sadul Light Infantry attended the 5th Indian N.C.O's (Infantry) course at the Pachmarhi School from the 1st January to 24th February 1938 and returned duly qualified.

106. Physical Training Course.—No. 1784 Lance Daffedar Magej Singh and No. 1900 Acting Lance Naik Daffedar Balu Singh of Dungar Lancers were sent to the Lahore District Preparatory Physical Training Course, Ambala, on the 24th October 1938. 2nd Lieutenant Rewant Singh of Ganga Risala and No. 3533 Lance Naik Sanwat Singh of the Sadul Light Infantry were also sent and returned with very good remarks.

107. No. 2749 Havildar Narain Singh of Ganga Risala who was sent to attend the Assistant Instructors School at the Army School of Physical Training, Ambala, returned duly qualified.

108. Lance Naik Duley Singh of the Motor Machine Gun Sections was detailed to attend the Command Preparatory Physical Training Course at Military Adviser Training Company, Ambala.

109. Army Signal School, Poona.—Lance Naik Bhanwar Singh of the Bijey Battery attended the Preliminary Signalling Course held at Poona.

110. No. 3294 Lance Naik Sampat Singh of the Sadul Light Infantry was sent to attend the Third Qualifying Course at the above School held from 3rd January to 26th March 1938.

111. All Arms Field Works Class.—No. 2322 Battalion Havildar Major Bhur Singh of Ganga Risala attended the above course held at Faridkot and returned to the Unit with good results.

112. All Arms Field Engineering Course for State Officers at Nahan.—Captain Hukam Singh of Sadul Light Infantry attended the above course from

the 22nd March to 20th April 1938 and returned after duly qualifying himself there.

113. Veterinary Course.—Captain Raghunath Singh of Dungar Lancers attended the British Officers Course at the Army Veterinary School Ambala, and came out successful.

114. No. 3158 Naik Kedar Nath of Ganga Risala was sent to undergo a full course of Veterinary Training at the Veterinary College, Bombay.

115. No. 3050 Sowar Man Singh of Ganga Risala was sent to the Veterinary College Ambala, whence he returned duly qualified.

116. Farriers Course at Lahore.—No. 1941 Sowar Malam Singh and No. 1400 Sowar Mool Singh of Dungar Lancers who were sent up to attend the above course at the Punjab Veterinary College, Lahore, on the 16th September 1937 returned duly qualified on the 30th June 1938.

117. Armourer's Course.—No. 3082 Armourer Havildar Kanahya Lal of Sadul Light Infantry qualified himself at the Refresher's Course held at Ishapore from the 2nd January to 31st March 1938, while No. 3721 (Assistant Armourer) Naik Daulat Ram of the Unit also attended the course commencing from the 1st April 1938.

118. No. 2021 Armourer Mukna Ram of Dungar Lancers attended the course of Instruction for Armourer at Ishapore from the 1st September 1938.

119. Saddler and Saddle Tree Maker's Course, Cawnpore.—No. 2128 Sowar Roopa Ram and No. 2188 Sowar Kana Ram of Dungar Lancers who were sent to attend the above course on the 1st April 1938, passed the said course successfully.

120. 2nd Junior Leader's Course:—The following attended the above Course held locally by the Military Adviser, Camel Corps, Indian States Forces, Bikaner, from the 8th to 26th August 1938 :—

1. Naik Jethmal Singh and Anney Singh of the Bijey Battery who were duly qualified in the First Educational Course and the First Weapon Training and Drill Course respectively.
 2. Jamadar Hanuman Singh.
 3. Jamadar Rirmal Singh.
 4. No. 2902 Havildar Nathu Singh.
 5. No. 2566 Havildar Balu Singh.
 6. No. 2925 Havildar Chiman Singh.
- } of the Sadul Light Infantry.

121. Attachments.—The following Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers of the various Units were attached to the different Regular Army Units and Formations for receiving training at the various places outside Bikaner.

- (1) Captain Raju Singh of Ganga Risala was attached to 10/5th Baluch Regiment, Ferozepore Cantonment and remained under training.
- (2) Captain Hukam Singh of Sadul Light Infantry who was attached to the 5th Battalion, 10th Baluch Regiment, Ferozepore Cantonment, was sent for training there from the 18th October 1938.

Visits of the Officers of the Military Advisory Staff and Technical Officers of the Indian Army.

122. The Military Advisor-in-Chief, Indian States Forces, visited Bikaner, on the 20th December 1937 and inspected the various Units of the Army. He

was much pleased to observe an all round improvement in the efficiency for War and commented on the spirit of keenness and enthusiasm of the Bikaner Army Units.

123. The Civil Chief Master Armourer inspected the arms and tools under the charge of various Units of the Army at the end of April and in the beginning of May 1938 and found them all in good condition.

124. The Technical Adviser for Signalling, Indian States Forces, paid a visit to Bikaner in February 1938 and carried out the Annual Classification Test of the Signallers of the Ganga Risala.

125. The Ordnance Mechanical Engineer, Ferozepur Arsenal, visited Bikaner in March 1938 and inspected the guns, equipment, technical stores and scientific instruments under the charge of Ganga Risala, Bijey Battery and Motor Machine Gun Sections and found everything satisfactory.

VI. Ceremonials including special Reviews and Parades.

126. The Bikaner Army was no less conspicuous in giving Shows, Military Displays, Tattoos, Reviews, etc., during the Golden Jubilee Celebrations.

Golden Jubilee Medals.

127. As a special mark of his appreciation of the loyalty and bravery on the field of Battle of the Army, His Highness the Maharajah was graciously pleased to award the Golden Jubilee Medals to :—

- (1) all Officers and all other Ranks of the Bikaner State Army who were on the rolls of their respective Units on the Bhadva Sud 13th Samvat 1994, (corresponding with the 18th September 1937) the date of the Fiftieth Anniversary of His Highness' Accession to the Throne ; and

- (2) a selected number of Followers of the various Units of the Bikaner State Army.

Maharajah's Medal for Champion Shot in the Bikaner State Army.

128. In order to encourage Rifle Shooting in the Brigade, His Highness the Maharajah was graciously pleased to institute the "Maharajah's" Medal for the best Champion Shot in the Bikaner Army. The match for the Medal, which was arranged practically on the same lines as in the British and Indian Armies took place on the 19th and 20th September 1938. No. 2168 Havildar Fateh Khan of Ganga Risala secured the highest marks and the Medal was awarded to him by His Highness the Maharajah along with a cash prize of Rs. 15.

129. Expenditure.—The total expenditure on the maintenance of the State Army amounted to Rs. 8,06,032 as against Rs. 7,86,577 in the preceding year.

CHAPTER VI.

Public Works

1. Colonel Rao Bahadur Thakur Sir Sadul Singhji of Bagsu, C.I.E., continued to be the Public Works Minister up to his demise on the 23rd December 1937, after which the Public Works portfolio was temporarily held by Mr. G. T. Hamilton Harding, C.I.E., I.P. In September 1938 Major Maharaj Sri Mandhata Singhji Bahadur was appointed Public Works Minister.

Buildings and Roads.

2. **General.**—Mr. R. H. T. Mackenzie, A.M.I.C.E., continued as Chief Engineer, Buildings and Roads Branch, during the year under review.

3. In order to cope with the heavy building programme in connection with the Boons and Public Benefactions announced on the Golden Jubilee of His Highness the Maharajah's Reign as well as the relief measures taken up owing to the failure of monsoon, the Department was further reorganised during the year by the appointment of two Executive Engineers and an Assistant Engineer, together with the necessary subordinate staff and a Sub-Division was created at Ratangarh.

4. Two Assistant Engineers, Mr. K. N. Mantri and Mr. A. G. A. Locker, retired from the State service during the year. Rao Sahib S. V. Pattihal, Sub-Divisional Officer, and Mr. B. L. Mehandru were appointed to the newly created posts of Executive Engineers in the Capital and Districts respectively, and Mr. M. M. Mathur was appointed as Assistant Engineer, Ratangarh Sub-Division.

5. During the year under review, both as the result of the Jubilee Boons and famine relief measures, a large number of important engineering projects throughout the State were prepared which included the construction of Temples, Schools, Hospitals, Tanks, Wells, Drainage works, etc.

6. **Expenditure.**—The total expenditure of the Department was Rs. 13,73,019 as against Rs. 21,34,467 in the previous year. The decrease of Rs. 7,61,448 was mainly under the head "Extraordinary", "Contributational" and "Flood Prevention" Works. Out of this expenditure—

(1) Rs. 5,95,634 were chargeable to State Exchequer.

(2) Rs. 4,93,185 were chargeable to Contributational funds.

(3) Rs. 2,84,230 were chargeable to Privy Purse.

7. The total expenditure on supervision charges during the year stood at Rs. 95,850 as against Rs. 94,833 in the previous year. On the total value of the works carried out by the Department during the year, the supervision charges worked out to 7.5 per cent. against 4.5 per cent. in the previous year.

8. The details of expenditure chargeable to the State (excluding the cost of supervision) are as under:—

Item					Original	Repairs	Total
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Civil Works	...	...	...	...	1,01,837 - 1,28,775 = 26,938	78,201	51,268
2. Communications (Roads)	...	...	...	...	1,98,468	38,261	2,36,729
3. Military Works	...	...	...	...	...	3,378	3,378
4. Works of Public Utility	...	...	...	...	15,563	4,430	19,993
5. Flood Works	...	...	...	...	49,923	...	49,923
6. Extraordinary	...	...	...	...	1,38,498	...	1,38,498
Grand Total					3,75,514	1,24,270	4,99,784

9. **Buildings.**—A considerable number of additional works were completed during the year in connection with the Prince Bijay Singhji Memorial General Men's and Women's Hospitals. Thus 2 Cottage Wards of 2 beds each in the Men's Hospital and 12 separate rooms for poor patients in the Women's Hospital were constructed. A special Ward for the treatment of children at an estimated cost of Rs. 25,022 was also taken up. Certain other additions to these Hospitals were in progress and had not been concluded at the close of the year.

10. The construction of a separate Hospital for Tubercular patients was started at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,08,150 and considerable progress was made during the year. The Hospital would provide a clinic for out-patients and accommodation for 24 men and 24 women in public wards and 6 men and 6 women in Cottage Wards.

11. A magnificent cenotaph, as a monument to the memory of the late Pardayatji Sri Dhuriji Sahib, was constructed near Chaundasagar Tank at Gajner at an estimated cost of Rs. 9,575.

12. A compound wall was erected round the Dungar College Building and play-grounds were provided within the compound wall for the students of the College. A compound wall was also constructed for the Sadul High School at an estimated cost of Rs. 14,686.

13. **Metalled Roads.**—This was the second year of the road modernization programme (extending over to 3 years) and most of the more important roads in the Capital, including Lallgarh Palace, were asphalted with suitable specifications.

14. The improvement and economy resulting from carpeting of roads having been fully demonstrated, it was decided to continue during the year a portion of the third year's road improvement programme.

15. The maintenance of carpeted and other roads in the Capital and districts during the year continued satisfactory.

Bunds, Channels and Flood Prevention Works, etc.

16. **Bikaner.**—Due to moderate rains no difficulty was experienced from floods. The water in Sursagar Tank remained much below the flood level.

17. The question of impounding and storing water in the Sursagar Tank to make it an extra source of water supply for the surrounding area had been engaging the attention of Government for some time past. The bottom of the tank being porous, it was decided to treat it with sodium carbonate as a water-proof agent and to line the extremely porous and unstable walls with gunite. This work as well as that of providing an Escape Channel and remodelling of culverts on the Sursagar Escape Channel is estimated to cost Rs. 1,43,345.

18. The Ginnani which was a reservoir for sullage water of a part of the City had been a source of danger to the health of the people residing in that locality. A scheme was therefore prepared for diverting the storm and sullage water coming to it and reclaiming the whole land for building purposes, and thus improving this locality. The preliminary investigation of this project was completed during the year. The scheme is expected to cost Rs. 1,44,520 and includes such connected works as the—

- (a) Diversion of storm water from the City Gate through Railway Yard to a Regulator near the Industrial Area.
- (b) Sullage drain and disposal of sullage on a farm.
- (c) Construction of a septic tank and soak-pit in the Fort.
- (d) Diversion of storm water from the Ginnani itself and allied catchment area to a new tank behind the Ranisar Well.

19. The drainage and water works being mutually inter-dependent, an outline of a drainage and water supply scheme was prepared and was under consideration of the Government.

20. **Magra District.**—The usual maintenance of Bunds and Channels in the District was carried out during the year.

21. The work of Regulator in the Gajner Bund Escape Channel was completed.

22. The work of additions and alterations to Madholai Channel Regulator and breaching section to ensure safety to Kodamdesar in case of heavy rains was completed. Special repairs to the Golri Bund sluices were carried out to ensure safety under flood conditions.

23. Earthwork to restore the berms and side slopes to full width and section at New Bund, Gajner, was done. The work of silt clearance and deepening of Modia and Manaksar tanks to provide storage of water in this area was taken in hand at the end of the year and is expected to be finished in the next year.

24. **Ganga Sarowar Irrigation.**—Due to partial failure of the Monsoon, no irrigation was done from the Bund during the year.

25. **Rainfall at Bunds and Tanks.**—The following are the figures of rainfall and water recorded in the Gajner and Golri Bunds and Ganga Sarowar:—

					Rainfall in inches.	Highest gauge reading.
Gajner Bund	...	...	...	...	6.69	
Golri Bund	...	...	...	...	5.67	
Ganga Sarowar	...	...	...	...	6.98	

Electrical and Mechanical Department.

26. **General.**—Mr. S. C. Cook remained in charge of the Department throughout the year and Mr. T. A. Janes continued as Assistant Engineer.

27. **Receipts and Expenditure.**—The receipts and the expenditure of the Department during the year are summarised below :—

Particulars						Expenditure	Receipts
Office Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	36,541	...
Electricity	...	...	...	...	...	1,71,667	2,62,889
District Electric Supply...	...	...	...	...	...	15,229	66,651
Ice Factory	...	...	...	...	...	2,721	16,934
Workshop	...	...	...	...	...	2,355	2,146
Telephones	...	...	...	...	...	8,213	1,919
Auction sale	...	...	...	...	...	...	937
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,570
Original Capital and Extraordinary Works	...	...	...	...	...	1,07,543	...
Total						3,44,268	3,71,045

28. **Central Power House.**—An additional plant was installed in the Power House during the year and the existing plant continued to work.

29. In order to overcome the expense and trouble caused by the corrosive nature of water at Bikaner, arrangements were made to transport water for boilers by rail from the Gajner Lake and afterwards from the Kolayat Tank

30. Owing to short supply of coal from the Palana Mines, 236 tons of Bengal coal had to be used during the month of November 1937 after which the Palana coal supply was regular. The total amount of coal consumed during the year was 21,985 tons as against 22,945 tons in the previous year. The average consumption of coal per unit generated was 5 lbs. as against 5·8 lbs. in the previous year.

31. **Supply of light and power.**—The number of units generated was 98,05,244 against 88,38,851 in the previous year, the increase being 11 per cent. The total cost of generation and distribution including all overhead charges was Re. 0-0-5 per unit during this year, as against Re. 0-0-6 of the previous year.

32. 185 new connections for light and power were given to the public in the Capital, bringing the total to 2,827 consumers, against 2,642 in the last year.

33. **Workshop.**—The total amount of wages paid for temporary labour was Rs. 78,819-2-3 against Rs. 1,21,965-10-3 in the last year, while the average number of men employed was 446 as against 580 of the previous year.

34. **District Electric Supply Scheme.**—The total number of consumers was 1,138 against 1,026 in the last year. During this year 36 flour mills and 43 wells worked with electricity, as against 34 flour mills and 34 wells in the last year. Electric current is also supplied to the Railway for pumping water at Churu, Ratangarh, Sudsar, Parihara and Parsneu railway stations and for the Running Shed Machinery at Churu.

35. The work of providing electric light at Kolayat and Sandwa, taken in hand last year, was completed.

36. **Telephone.**—The existing telephone system continued to work satisfactorily. The number of connections at the end of the year was 343 against 335 of the last year. Of these, 18 connections were given to private individuals for which rent was paid, as against 16 in the last year.

37. **Wireless Telegraph Station.**—The Wireless Station (which was established in March 1932) and the local telephone-cum-telegraph Wireless Stations connecting the district towns with the Capital were maintained in good order during the year. The expenditure for the year under report was as shown below :—

Particulars						Expenditure		
						Rs.	a.	p.
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	3,421	5	0
Stationery	...	...	...	...	...	52	7	0
Spare parts, repairs, miscellaneous stores, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	884	15	6
Works	...	...	...	...	...	666	4	0
Total						5,024	15	6

38. **Ice Factory.**—The details of expenditure, output and revenue are as follows :—

Year.	Expenditure.	Output.		Revenue.
	Rs.	Mds.	Srs.	Rs.
1936-37	2,667	7,555	7	14,082
1937-38	2,721	8,435	31	15,933

39. **Soda Water Factory.**—This factory which was started in 1935-36, worked satisfactorily during the year. The total expenditure was Rs. 2,468-7-3, while the income was Rs. 4,270-3-6. The total number of bottles filled during the year was 77,001.

40. **Water Works and Sanitation.**—The Water Works and Sanitation Department remained as a branch of the Electrical and Mechanical Department throughout the year under report.

41. The details of the receipts and expenditure are given below :—

Receipts.				Expenditure.			
	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.
Sale of water	Establishment	...	...	...
Fees from wells given on contract	Maintenance	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	Works	...	...	...
				Extraordinary	...	...	...
Total	Total	...	...	...

42. There were 21 wells under the charge of this Department and 5 wells were worked by means of electric power. All the pumping plants installed in the various wells continued to work satisfactorily during the year under report. The total quantity of water pumped was 72,91,86,650 gallons

against 64,23,14,950 gallons in the last year. The following statement gives the details of the water pumped from the various wells :—

Name of well				Quantity of water pumped in 1937-38	Quantity of water pumped in 1936-37
1.	Chowtina Well	...	...	34,64,69,000 Gallons	30,38,32,050 Gallons
2.	Jail Well	...	...	4,04 24,850 ..	2,09,88,900 ..
3.	Nawalsagar Well	...	...	7,93,66,400 ..	17,41,68,000 ..
4.	Karnisagar Well	...	...	16,29,26,400 ..	14,33,26,000 ..
	Total	...	...	72,91,86,650 ..	64,23,14,950 ..

43. The total cost of raising the water was Rs. 2.02,267 which gives an average cost of Re. 0-4-5 per 1,000 gallons, against Re. 0-4-5·6 per 1,000 gallons in the last year.

44. Of the remaining wells, six did not work during the year as nobody came forward to take them on lease. One well, viz., Ramsar Well was worked in Amani by means of bullocks, whilst the remaining wells were given on contract.

45. The construction of an additional well near Karnisagar Well was completed and it began to supply water.

46. The total number of water pipe connections on flat rate system was 942 and by meter 155, against 768 on flat rate and 121 by meter in the last year.

47. **Artesian Boring.**—As there appeared to be no possibility of obtaining an artesian supply of water by boring even beyond 2000 Ft., Government had, on expert advice, very reluctantly to abandon the experiment finally.

Gardens.

48. Mr. K. L. Mehta continued to be the Superintendent of Gardens during the year.

49. The total expenditure on State Gardens, including the Zoo and the Aviaries in the Ganga Niwas Public Park, amounted to Rs. 59,386 and on the Privy Purse Gardens to Rs. 59,027.

50. Income from the sale of vegetables, flowers, etc., amounted to Rs. 2,687 from the State Gardens, and Rs. 1,052 from the Privy Purse Gardens.

Railway Department.

51. **General.**—Mr. J. Fearfield, C.I.E., M.I.C.E., continued to be the Manager of the Bikaner State Railway during the year. The following changes took place :—

(1) Mr. H. B. Gifford, recruited in England, assumed his duties in the Traffic Department on the 26th October 1938.

(2) Mr. Mangal Prasad, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, who had attained the age of 55 on the 25th September 1938, was also granted one year's extension.

(3) One year's extension was further granted to Mr. F. J. Brooks, Works Manager.

52. Income and Expenditure.—The following statement gives the necessary information about the mileage, capital expenditure, earnings and working expenses of the Railway during the year:—

Particulars	Figures in 1937-38	Figures in 1936-37
(1) Total number of miles open	795.85	795.85
(2) Capital Expenditure—		
<i>A. — During the year —</i>	Rs.	Rs.
1. Open line, including suspense	3,63,761	1,93,340
2. Lines under construction and survey	21,32,822	5,91,650
<i>B. — From the commencement of operations to the end of the year —</i>		
1. Open line, including suspense	3,71,01,194	3,67,37,432
2. Lines under construction and survey	27,95,908	6,63,086
(3) Gross earnings	48,93,315	43,20,976
(4) Working expenses	30,94,711	28,40,357
(5) Net earnings	17,98,604	14,80,619
(6) Percentage of working expenses to gross earnings	63.24	65.73
(7) Percentage of net earnings to capital outlay—		
(i) On open line, including suspense	4.87	4.04
(ii) On open line and lines under construction and survey	4.65	4.00

53. The increase in gross earnings was attributable to large imports of grain from the Punjab and partly to fodder traffic in the State.

54. The increase in the working expenses was chiefly due to the following reasons:—

- (1) Increase in the rate of coal.
- (2) Heavy repairs to Locomotives.
- (3) Increased repairs to Coaching and Goods Stock.
- (4) Rebuilding of one coaching vehicle.
- (5) Payment of more gratuities.
- (6) Payment of more insurance and port charges on material purchased from abroad.

55. Capital Works.—The important capital works undertaken during the year were the following:—

Item.	Rs.
Relaying 10 miles north of Manaksar on Hanumangarh Bhatinda Section ...	93,276
Ballasting relaid portion between Manaksar and Chautala Road ...	3,321
Providing two extra sidings at Raisinghnagar (Canal loop line) ...	4,359
Purchasing one 9½/10 centre sliding, surfacing and screw cutting lathe ...	6,530
Rearranging certain existing machinery and provision of extra machinery shafting, etc., in Workshops	12,460
Building a transshipment platform at Hanumangarh	4,780
Putting in a triangle at Raisinghnagar	4,630
Building staff quarters	5,080
Building two 4,800 gallons water tanks	1,798
Construction of Sadulpur-Rewari Chord Line	21,32,822

56. No new stations were opened; nor was any of the existing stations closed during the year.

57. Rolling Stock, etc.—The Rolling Stock owned by the Railway was as under:—

	1936-37.	1937-38.
Locomotives	54	54
Rail Motors or Inspection Trolleys	6	6
Passenger carriages including 3 Royal Saloons	145	145
Passenger vehicles	42	42
Goods stock	1,260	1,260

58. Engineering Department.—New works had to be kept down to the minimum. The formation, track and buildings were well maintained. The construction of the Sadulpur-Rewari Chord Line, which was started on the 26th September 1937, was vigorously pushed on. By the end of the year under review, the whole of the rails, fastening and sleepers were received. By the close of the year, the earth-work was actually completed upto Mahendragarh in the Patiala State, a distance of 56½ miles.

59. Traffic Department.—The Traffic Department coped satisfactorily with the increased traffic during the year. Freight ton miles increased from 50,71,51,200 to 60,67,26,020. There was no serious accident of any sort reported. 58 special trains were run during the year as against 50 in the previous year.

60. Publicity work in connection with fairs continued to receive close attention and further improvements were made in regard to the quick and accurate quotations of goods rates to the merchants.

61. For the comfort of the third class passengers travelling from Bikaner to Delhi and *vice-versa*, an arrangement was brought into effect for reserving third class seats in the through-service between Bikaner and Delhi.

62. Loco Department.—The Loco. Department supplied power for the extra traffic without delay. The average mileage between major repairs to engines rose from 91,387 to 92,702 and the Engine Miles excluding construction rose from 10,98,070 to 11,53,266. There were fewer failures although there was an increase in the percentage.

63. Four new tanks were constructed for use on the Sadulpur-Rewari Line and improvements were made in regard to water softening.

64. Jhunjhnu-Loharu Extension.—The Government of India have sanctioned the extension of the Jaipur State Railway beyond Jhunjhnu so as to form a junction with the Bikaner State Railway at Loharu. With the completion of this project most of the northern part of the Sheikhawati, which was so far devoid of rail communications, would be opened and grain from our Canal Colony will, it is hoped, find a good market in that part of the country.

CHAPTER VII.

Education.

1. **General.**—Mr. B. A. English, B.A. (Cantab.), continued to hold the post of the Director of Education.

2. The administrative Staff of the Department consisted of the Inspector of Schools who also acted as Assistant Director of Education, one Senior Deputy Inspector, one Inspectress of Girls' Schools, three Deputy Inspectors and one Scout Organising Secretary. During the year Mrs. Bagehi, the Inspectress of Girls' Schools, was replaced by Miss V. T. Paul, and Mr. Ram Singh, the Senior Deputy Inspector, was replaced by Mr. Puran Singh.

3. **Inspection and Tours.**—Since the Director of Education was also the Tutor to the Princes he found little time to inspect the Schools, except those at the Capital and a few in the Districts. The inspection work was, for the most part, carried out by the Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Deputy Inspectors and the Scout Organising Secretary. The number of days for which each Officer remained on tour during the year is shown below :—

Director of Education	...	...	...	5 days.
Assistant Director of Education	...	...	...	8 „
Inspectress of Girls' Schools	...	...	...	144 „
Senior Deputy Inspector	..	...	...	208 „
Deputy Inspector of Schools, Ganganagar...	...	...	...	165 „
Deputy Inspector of Schools, Nohar	...	...	...	168 „
Deputy Inspector of Schools, Rajgarh	...	...	...	196 „

4. **Number of Schools and Scholars.**—The total number of institutions was 421, including 4 Libraries, as against 450 in the last year and the total number of pupils was 26,706, as shown below :—

Institutions	State institutions		Schools under State supervision		Total	
	Schools	Scholars	Schools	Scholars	Schools	Scholars
College	1	184	...	...	1	184
High Schools	4	1,249	...	...	4	1,749
Anglo-Hindi Schools for boys'	21	3,829	1	164	22	3,993
Secondary Hindi Schools for boys	1	126	...	...	1	126
Primary Hindi Schools for boys	48	1,770	10	346	58	2,116
Secondary Anglo-Hindi Schools for girls	2	295	...	...	2	357
Secondary Hindi Schools for girls	3	357	...	...	3	494
Primary Hindi Schools for girls	14	945	...	...	14	945
Banika Schools	19	...	2	...	21	...
Sanskrit Pathshala	1	25	...	...	1	25
Libraries	2	...	...	...	2	...
Total	116	9,429	13	510	129	9,939
Total for the previous year	112	9,169	45	1,374	157	10,543

Institutions	Aided Private Institutions		Private Schools				Total	
	Schools	Scholars	Recognised		Unrecognised		Schools	Scholars
			Schools	Scholars	Schools	Scholars		
High Schools ...	3	797	...	...	...	...	3	797
Anglo-Hindi Schools ...	2	336	5	840	32	3,216	39	4,392
Primary Hindi Schools for boys.	34	2,076	49	1,191	53	2,636	136	5,903
Primary Hindi Schools for girls.	6	372	3	127	6	932	15	1,431
Banika Schools ...	6	268	...	...	43	2,233	49	2,501
Sanskrit Pathshala ...	2	62	3	64	20	920	25	1,046
Special Schools—	...	...	...	...	16	697	16	697
Libraries ...	9	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
Total ...	62	3,911	60	2,222	170	10,634	292	16,767
Total for the previous year .	45	3,275	77	2,870	170	10,679	292	16,779

5. **Expenditure.**—The total expenditure on education was Rs. 3,49,612 as against Rs. 3,15,914 of the previous year, which gives a ratio of Rs. 35-3-0 per head per pupil. The details are given below :—

		1937-38.	1936-37.
		Rs.	Rs.
Direction and Inspection...	...	19,510	25,048
College Education ...	...	69,251	57,984
High Schools ...	...	83,809	74,859
Anglo-Hindi Schools ...	...	65,117	65,216
Primary Schools ...	...	38,461	37,882
Girls' Schools ...	...	37,012	37,436
Special Schools ...	...	9,952	12,895
Miscellaneous ...	...	9,238	4,594
Libraries ...	...	11,576	...
Scouting ...	...	5,691	...
Total ...	...	3,49,612	3,15,914

College Education.

6. **Dungar Memorial College**—The College teaches up to B.A. classes and is recognised only in the Faculty of Arts. The question of having it recognised in other Faculties was also under consideration.

7. The periodical inspection of the College took place during the year by the Inspectors appointed by the Agra University and the Board of High School and Intermediate Education in Rajputana.

8. **Examination Results.**—The examination results of the College were very creditable. The Dungar College stood first in Agra University group of Colleges for its B. A. examination results. Similarly, it secured first place in the group of Rajputana Colleges in the Intermediate examination results. The total number of students who appeared for the B.A. examination was 23 of whom 18 were successful, giving a percentage of 78.3. At the Intermediate examination 38 students appeared, of whom 34 passed, giving a percentage of 89.5.

9. **College Library.**—The number of books in the Library is increasing every year. Books worth Rs. 2,000 were added during the year. The number of books issued to the Staff and students was 4,307.

10. **Students activities.**—The student activities continued as usual. The Literary and Historical Societies met regularly and did good work. Physical activities also continued. The College took part in the Rajputana Tournament which was held this year at Ajmer. The College continued to issue the Dungar College Magazine.

11. The Hostel was occupied to its full capacity. The number of boarders during the year was 34. There is a growing demand for more accommodation.

12. **Higher Education facilities.**—Scholarships continued to be awarded to Bikaneri students for studying subjects outside the State, for which no facilities existed in the State, as detailed below :—

Subject of study	College, University or School where the scholar was studying	Number of scholarships	Amount of scholarship
Military	King George Royal Indian Military School, Ajmer	2	Rs. 360-8-0 p. a.
Engineering	Bihar Engineering College, Patna	1	" 30-0-0 p. m.
Electrical and Mechanical Engineering... ..	2 at the Benares Hindu University and 1 at Jadawpur College of Engineering and Technology, Bengal	3	" 135-0-0 "
Agriculture	College of Engineering and Technology, Bengal	1	" 20-0-0 "
Medicine	Goverdhandas Sunderdas Medical College, Bombay	1	
	Grant Medical College, Bombay	1	
	Medical College, Rangoon	1	
	King Edward Medical School, Indore	2	
	Medical School, Bankura	1	
Law	Benares Hindu University	4	" 120 0-0 "
Science	Benares Hindu University	14	" 285-0-0 "
Arts	Benares Hindu University	6	" 175-0-0 "
	Allahabad University	1	" 15-0-0 "
Commerce	Vidyasagar College Calcutta	3	" 75-0-0 "
Vedant	Benares Hindu University	1	" 25-0-0 "

13. **Mayo Collège, Ajmer.**—At the commencement of the year under report there were 8 students at the Mayo College, Ajmer, of whom 4 left the College during the year, thus leaving only 4 at the close of the year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 7,373 as against Rs. 9,201 in the previous year.

14. **Representation of the State on Academic Bodies.**—The State was represented on the Senate of the Agra University by the Principal of the Collège in his own right and by the Director of Education as representing the State. Dr. Pasricha represented the Dungar College on the Senate and the Faculty of Arts and Dr. Srivastava on the Faculty of Arts. Mr. M. N. Tolani and Mr. P. M. Desai represented the State on the Rajputana Board. The State was represented on the Benares Hindu University Court by Mr. M. N. Tolani.

High Schools and other Schools.

15. **General.**—The Ganganagar Middle School was raised to the High School Standard, and there were thus 4 State High Schools and 3 aided High Schools in the State during the year as against 3 High Schools and 3 aided High Schools in the preceding year.

16. **Sadul High School.**—Pt. Milkhi Ram, B.A., L.T., continued to be the Head Master of the School. The number of students was 823, as against 806 in the previous year. The average daily attendance was 737 as against 741 in the previous year. Out of 45 boys sent up for the High School Examination, 28 came out successful, giving a percentage of passes as 62 as against 63 in the

previous year. The School made good progress in games and sports under two physical instructors. Physical drill was made compulsory. Scout Training continued to be very popular and several scout trips were organised. The total expenditure on the School during the year under report was Rs. 32,260 against Rs. 32,366 in the previous year.

17. A large number of books were added to the Library during the year. The Library is worked on up-to-date lines, which has greatly facilitated the issue of books. A nominal fee was charged for the Reading Room. The High School has a Union under the auspices of which debates in Hindi and English were held. Elocution contests were also held. The Students also brought out a hand written magazine.

18. **Walter Nobles' High School.**—His Highness the Maharajah was pleased to honour the School by a visit when orders were also given for effecting further improvements in the School. The services of the Head Master, Rai Bahadur Pandit Ram Saran Misra, M.A., C.T., were discontinued in July 1938 after which the School remained in charge of the Assistant Head Master, Pandit Sri Ram, till the end of the year. The following table gives the number of pupils on rolls during the year under report and the previous year :—

					1937-38.	1936-37.
Rajvis	...	...	...	...	48	44
Tazimis	...	...	...	...	41	42
Relatives of Tazimis	...	...	...	...	98	95
Other Rajputs	...	...	...	...	122	127
Total					309	308

19. Six students were sent up for the High School Examination, out of whom 2 passed. The percentage of passes was 33·3 as against 62·5 of the last year. The School Library and the Reading Room also helped the boys in improving their knowledge. The total expenditure on the School during the year under report was Rs. 24,476-6-9 as against Rs. 26,109-3-3 in the preceding year.

20. **General health.**—Medical inspection of students was held and their health was generally good.

21. **Physical Education.**—The games are compulsory for all students in the School. Those generally played are Foot-ball, Volley-ball, Hockey and Cricket. Drill and gymnastics are done on alternate days during School hours. Training in riding is given to the boarders twice a week. Five Scout Troops were formed and every effort was made to make them successful. The School played seven matches in Foot-ball and Volley-ball, of which it won five and lost two. It scored very favourably in the Education Week contests and won General Championship in Games, Sports and drill. There were also a Tennis court and a Badminton court. Excursions were taken to places of historic interest.

22. **Literary Activities.**—Debates and elocutions contests were held. Tutorial work was also undertaken by the Staff. The teachers and students made use of the Library and Reading Room.

23. **Rajput manners and Durbar etiquette.**—In order to inculcate the spirit of patriotism and better understanding of Rajput manners a special course was introduced. Arrangements were made to teach Durbar etiquette.

24. The number of boarders was 62.

25. **Churu High School.**—Pandit Din Dayal Sharma continued to be the Head Master. There were 186 pupils on the rolls, as against 182 in the previous year. The result at the High School Examination was 92 per cent. as against 81.2 per cent. in the previous year. An application has been made to the Rajputana Board, Ajmer, to affiliate the School in Commerce, classes for which will commence from July 1939.

26. **Ganganagar High School.**—The Ganganagar Middle School was raised to the status of a High School during the year and class IX was started in July 1938. Necessary additions were made to the building in order to make it suitable for a High School. The number of students on roll was 230.

27. **Aided High Schools.**—There were 3 aided High Schools—two in the Capital and one at Ratangarh.

28. The Molita Moolchand High School at the Capital continued to receive grant-in-aid from the Government. It had 275 pupils on the rolls as against 272 in the previous year and sent up 7 boys for the High School Examination, 5 of whom passed.

29. The Bahadurmaj Jaskaran Sidhkaran Rampuria Jain High School in Bikaner also received grant-in-aid from the Government. It had 323 pupils on its rolls. Out of 16 students sent up for the High School Examination from this School, 10 came out successful.

30. Sri Raghunath High School, Ratangarh, continued to receive grant-in-aid from the Government. The number of students who appeared from the High School Examination was 7 of whom 2 were successful.

31. **Middle Schools.**—The total number of Anglo-Hindi Middle Schools was 17 as against 16 in the previous year, out of which 14 were State Anglo-Hindi Middle Schools, one aided and two recognised Middle Schools. Middle Classes were opened in the School at Bhinnsar. The number of pupils studying in these Schools was 3,544 as against 3,016 in the previous year. There is one Hindi Middle School at Sangaria which prepares boys for the Hindi Middle Examination of the United Provinces. The number of boys studying in this School was 126 as against 117 in the previous year.

32. **Lower Middle and Anglo-Hindi Primary Schools.**—There were 6 Lower Middle Schools run by the State and one aided and four recognised Lower Middle Schools—11 in all—with 1,575 students. There were 3 Anglo-Hindi Primary Schools.

33. **Hindi Primary Schools.**—The number of Hindi Primary Schools run by the State was 48 with 1,770 students on roll. There were also 16 aided and 14 recognised Hindi Primary Schools with 575 and 352 students respectively on the rolls.

34. **Staff.**—66 teachers were employed in the State Primary Schools. There were several unqualified men amongst them, but since they had put in long service, they were allowed to continue. All new appointments were made from amongst local men possessing Hindi Middle or Anglo-Hindi Middle Certificate Examinations.

35. **Compulsory Primary Education.**—In accordance with the Compulsory Primary Education Act, which is a permissive legislation, Primary Schools were opened in several towns by the Municipal Boards. There were such 18 schools

during the year under report, of which 8 were in the Capital and 10 in the Districts. The total number of students in these schools was 1,501. The State pays a subvention equal to two-thirds for the maintenance charges of these schools.

36. District Board Schools.—The District Board of Ganganagar opened 36 boys' and 2 girls' schools in the Ganganagar District, which were recognised by the Education Department. The total number of students in these schools was 966.

37. Business Class.—This class is run by the Department at the Capital for training candidates in typewriting and shorthand. 38 students were trained this year as against 30 in the previous year.

38. Religious Instruction.—For imparting religious instruction arrangements have been specially made in the two High Schools. In the Capital Hindus, Mohammedans and Jains get instruction in their respective religions under teachers specially selected for the purpose.

39. Sanskrit Education.—The Ganga Sanskrit Pathshala was opened in 1918 to provide instruction in Sanskrit and for teaching Jyotish, Sahitya, Vyakaran and Karmakand. In view of the first three subjects being taught in private Pathshalas, they were abolished and only the Karmakand section was retained. In the interests of efficient teaching, however, provision for instruction in these subjects was again revived and the staff strengthened and reorganised. The number of scholars was 25, as against 29 in the previous year. The annual expenditure of the School came to Rs. 2,210.

40. Private Sanskrit Pathshalas.—The number of private Sanskrit Pathshalas in the State was 25 as against 23 in the previous year. Three of these are recognised by the Department and two are given grants-in-aid. Pupils are sent up to appear for the examination of the Queen's College, Benares, or of the Sanskrit Association, Calcutta. A centre has been opened for the Queen's College examination in Sri Raghunath High School, Ratangarh.

41. Vocational Education.—The Schools which teach mental arithmetical calculations and keeping of accounts in Bahi Khata system—commonly known as Banika Schools—are run by private agencies. The number of such Schools in the State is very large. In Bikaner City, the Department gives help to six such Schools and there are two such Schools receiving help at Sujangarh.

42. Medical Inspection of School children.—The Medical examination of students is held regularly every year, and cases requiring medical attention are intimated to the Head Masters of the Schools, who bring them to the notice of the parents. 1,135 School children were examined in the Capital during the year under report.

43. Physical Education.—Elementary knowledge of physiology and personal hygiene finds place in the schools curricula.

44. Physical exercises are compulsory in schools, for which half an hour every day in the school-time is allotted. Trained teachers in Physical Education have been appointed.

45. Scouting.—Every Anglo-Hindi School has got its own Scout Troop under a trained Scouter.

46. During the year under report Patrol Leaders' Classes were held at different centres, Scouters' meetings and Grand Rallies were held at Sri Kolayat,

Deshnoke and other centres. First Class and Proficiency Badge tests in the various groups and inter-group competitions were held at the time of the Education Week. A training camp was held at Sri Kolayat and a summer hike was organised to places of interest outside the State when Delhi, Hardwar, Rishi Keshi, Luchhman Jhoola, Dehra Dun, Mussoorie, Rorkee, Muttra, Agra and Jaipur were visited.

47. Libraries.—The King-Emperor George V Silver Jubilee Library was opened to subscribers in September 1938, although the Reading Room had begun to function in February. There are 5,650 books in the Library of which 2,974 were added during the year under report. 356 books were, under His Highness' orders, transferred to this Library from the Palace Library and 1,510 volumes of Parliamentary Debates were transferred from the Mahkma Khas.

48. Liberal grants-in-aid ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 30 per mensem according to the importance of each library were allowed to 9 private libraries in the State.

49. The manuscripts in the Fort Sanskrit Library were carefully preserved and a number of them were got copied and sent to outside scholars during the year.

50. Education Week.—An Education Week was organised towards the end of the year. Its activities were divided into six sections (1) Games (2) Sports (3) Scouting (4) Social and Literary (5) Teachers' meetings (6) Exhibition. In order that all Anglo-Hindi Schools may be able to take part in these activities, four centres were fixed for preliminary contests. These were (1) Bikaner (2) Hanumangarh Jn. (3) Rajgarh (4) Ratangarh. The winners in the preliminary contests took part in the final contests at Bikaner. The last three centres collected funds and awarded prizes and trophies to winners in the preliminary contests, which were very keenly fought. The Exhibition which was held at Bikaner had a large variety of exhibits and some of them showed high quality of work. The Prizes were distributed by the Prime Minister on the last day.

51. The Bikaner Municipal Board contributed a handsome amount to meet the expenses of the Education Week which was very successful.

Female Education.

52. Number of Students and Expenditure.—The education of girls is making steady progress in the State. All Khalsa towns having a population of over 2,000 are provided with a girls school. Although only one girls' school was opened this year, the progress in the existing schools was maintained. English is taught in three schools in the Capital upto the Anglo-Hindi Standard, while one school in the Capital and three in the districts teach upto the Lower Middle Standard. The total number of State girls' schools was 19 during the year and there were 6 aided, 3 recognised and 6 unrecognised private schools. The total number of girl students was 3,227 during the year as against 3,148 during the previous year. The total expenditure on female education was Rs. 37,012 as against Rs. 37,436 in the previous year.

53. Her Highness the Maharani Nobles' Girls' School.—This is a unique institution of its kind in the whole of Rajputana as it provides education for the daughters of the Chiefs and Nobles of the State under strict purdah arrangements. The School is run under the personal care and direction and gracious patronage of Her Highness the Maharani Sahib. The number of

pupils on roll was 68 as against 62 in the previous year. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 10,906 as compared to Rs. 9,217 in the last year. The School maintained three motor lorries for conveying the Kumaris to and from the School.

54. The School imparts education upto Anglo-Hindi Middle Standard and sends up pupils for the Girls' Anglo-Hindi Middle Examination held by the United Provinces Government, for which a centre was created in the School. No pupil, however, sat for the Examination in 1938.

55. The School and Hostel building were completed during the year 1934-35 and the opening ceremony was performed by Her Highness Sri Maharani Sahib before the School started working in July 1935. The building forms almost two sides of a square enclosure, the eastern side of which is meant for the School and the northern side for the Hostel. The School portion has Class Rooms, Reading Room and Library, Head Mistress' Office and a Staff Room. The Hostel has dormitory rooms, dining rooms, kitchens and store rooms and a room for the Matron with kitchen and store. A sick room is also provided.

56. Lady Elgin Girls' School.—It teaches up to the Anglo-Hindi Middle Standard and sends up girls for the Anglo-Hindi Middle Examination for girls of the United Provinces Government. The number of students on roll was 289 as against 233 in the preceding year. 7 girls appeared in the Middle Examination, of whom 6 passed. No pupil was sent up for the Hindi Lower Middle Examination.

57. Other Middle Schools for Girls.—The Bhairav Ratna Matri Pathshala, which is a private girls' school, was given grant-in-aid during the year under report. It teaches upto the Anglo-Hindi Middle Standard. The City Girls' School in Bikaner, Ganganagar Girls' School, Sardarshahr Girls' School among the State Schools and Churu Girls' School among the aided Schools prepare girls for the Hindi Lower Middle Examination. Altogether 6 girls were sent up from these Schools for the Hindi Lower Middle Examination, of whom 4 came out successful.

58. Aided and Recognised Primary Schools for Girls.—Five Girls' Schools are being run on the grant-in-aid system. Two Girls' Schools were opened by the Ganganagar District Board and one by the Karanpur Municipal Board. These are recognised by the Education Department. There are 6 unrecognised girls' schools.

59. Women's Training Classes.—Women's Training Classes have been opened in the Lady Elgin Girls' School at the Capital and in the Girls' School at Sardarshahr.

60. Education Week in Girls' Schools.—The Girls' Schools organised their own Education Week, which was celebrated in the Lady Elgin Girls' School. Programme was prepared on the same lines as for the Boys. The prizes to the winners were given away by Her Highness the Maharani Sahib.

CHAPTER VIII.

Medical Relief.

1. **General.**—Mr. A. F. Lasrado, F.R.C.S., the Principal Medical Officer, remained in charge of the Department during the year under review. Dr. Mrs. N. Sivakamu, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.P., L.M. (Rotunda), continued to be the Principal Zenana Medical Officer and in charge of the Prince Bijay Singhji Memorial General Hospital for Women.

2. The Staff comprised 526 employees as against 423 in the previous year, as shown below :—

Principal Medical Officer ...	...	1	Sanitary Inspector ...	...	...	1
Principal Zenana Medical Officer ...	...	1	Vaids ...	...	...	3
Palace Surgeons ...	...	3	Men Nurses ...	...	...	28
Resident Surgeon ...	...	1	Women Nurses and Midwives ...	...	...	45
Surgeon ...	...	1	Compounders ...	...	...	70
Radiologist ...	...	1	Principal Medical Officer's Office Establish- ment ...	...	...	8
Dental Surgeon ...	...	1	Principal Zenana Medical Officer's Office Es- tablishment ...	...	...	3
Ophthalmic Surgeon ...	...	1	Sadul Military Hospital Office Establishment.	...	...	1
Pathologist and Bacteriologist ...	...	1	Resident Surgeon's Office Establishment ...	...	...	3
Assistant Surgeons—			Central Medical Stores Establishment ...	...	...	3
Men ...	...	6	Hospitals Bus Service Establishment ...	...	...	8
Women ...	...	2	Electrical and Sanitary Staff ...	...	...	2
Sub-Assistant Surgeons—			Telephone Exchange Operators ...	...	...	3
Men ...	...	33	Vaccination Department Establishment ...	...	...	51
Women ...	...	8	Lower Establishment... ..	...	...	231
Matron ...	...	1				
Sisters ...	...	5				

3. **Hospitals and Dispensaries.**—The total number of institutions giving medical relief in the State was 43, comprising 4 Hospitals and 3 Dispensaries in the Bikaner City and 2 Hospitals and 34 Dispensaries in the various important towns of the State.

4. **Inspections.**—The following Hospitals and Dispensaries were inspected by the Principal Medical Officer during the year under report :—

1. Sadul Military Hospital.
2. Dungargarh Dispensary.
3. Railway Workshop Dispensary.
4. Rajgarh Dispensary.

5. **Expenditure.**—The total expenditure of the Department during the year amounted to Rs. 6,13,481, as per details given below :—

	Rs.
(1) Office and General ...	88,761
(2) General Men's Hospital ...	1,23,894
(3) General Women's Hospital ...	78,624
(4) Lallgarh Palace Hospital ...	19,405
(5) Sadul Military Hospital ...	10,414
(6) Fort Out-door Dispensary ...	2,595
(7) District Hospitals and Dispensaries, including Ayurvedic Dispensaries ...	73,927
(8) Canal Dispensary, Ganganagar ...	1,392
(9) Railway Dispensaries ...	10,074
(10) Vaccination Department ...	10,238
(11) Sanitation Department ...	2,672
(12) New Hospitals ...	2,41,485
Total ...	6,13,481

6. The expenditure during the last four years was as follows :—

Year.	Rs.
1933-34	2,14,729
1934-35	2,42,627
1935-36	2,46,497
1936-37	17,65,598

7. **Number of patients.**—The number of out-door and indoor patients treated in the different Medical Institutions during the last five years was as follows :—

Year.	Out-patients.	In-patients.
1933-34	3,82,635	4,388
1934-35	4,05,651	4,654
1935-36	3,97,381	4,710
1936-37	4,12,098	8,359
1937-38	3,90,976	6,866

The number of out-patients showed a decrease of 21,122 or 5·42 per cent and that of in-patients of 1,493 or 17·9 per cent. as compared with the last year.

8. **Epidemics.**—There was no outbreak of any epidemic disease among the people or cattle during the year.

9. **Vaccination.**—The number of vaccinations performed during the last five years are as below :—

Year.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.	Total.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.
1933-34 ...	26,393	2,098	28,491	26,269	2,222
1934-35 ...	23,536	2,825	26,361	24,614	1,747
1935-36 ...	30,639	10,933	41,572	37,421	4,151
1936-37 ...	27,575	5,483	33,058	29,795	3,263
1937-38 ...	28,617	9,948	38,765	34,904	3,861

The figures for the year showed an increase of 5,557 as compared with the previous year and was due to the vigorous vaccination campaign having been conducted during the year as a precautionary measure.

10. **Rural Medical Relief.**—79 lbs. of Quinine costing approximately Rs. 1,962, as against 64 lbs. worth Rs. 1,785 in the last year, were distributed to the villagers during the malarial season.

11. **Vital statistics of the Capital.**—The total number of births registered at the Capital during the year was 1,003 as against 1,229 of the last year, showing a decrease of 226 over that of the previous year, while the number of deaths was 1,201 as against 1,613 showing a decrease of 412. The ratio of births to deaths per thousand of population came to 10·10 and 14·07 respectively as against 13·47 and 16·12 of the last year.

12. **Men's General Hospital.**—The old General Hospital in the Capital was built during the Minority. It had become evident long ago that in respect of building and accommodation this Hospital was unsuitable and inadequate. In 1907, therefore, one new Operation Theatre provided with modern facilities was added and in 1914, owing to the increased popularity of medical institutions, one separate Women's Hospital was constructed. In spite of these and other additions and alterations made from time to time in buildings and in equipment, both the Hospitals were found overcrowded and, in some respects out of date. The construction, therefore, of two new General Hospitals—one for men and the other, a separate self-contained Hospital for women—with accommodation for

137 and 107 beds respectively, and each having two separate operative units equipped for all major surgical work and with separate accommodation for the treatment of special kinds of cases, and with cottage wards for private patients was sanctioned by His Highness the Maharajah. In March 1937, these two new Hospitals were completed at a cost of Rs. 14,41,612. They are equipped on modern lines. The buildings have been designed by a well known firm of architects of Bombay and combine architectural beauty with modern technical conveniences. The Hospitals are so constructed that the present accommodation can be more than doubled without altering the working arrangements.

13. Amongst the further improvements carried out were the installation of a deep-therapy plant costing Rs. 21,400 and the purchase of 140 milligrams of Radium at a cost of Rs. 12,000.

14. Two Hospital buses have been started for the conveyance of poor patients from the City to the Hospitals free of charge. In addition, two motor ambulances have been made available.

15. The following table shows the work done in the Men's General Hospital at the Capital during the year under review :—

<i>Attendance at the Hospital.—</i>			<i>X-Ray.—</i>		
Indoor patients	...	2,785	Screen Examination	...	...
Outdoor patients	...	38,029	Radiography	...	2,285
<i>Operations —</i>			X-Ray exposures	...	40
Major	...	554	Ortho-diagram	...	...
Minor	...	2,690	Barium meals and enema	...	105
<i>Chemical Analysis work.—</i>			Superficial Therapy	...	580
Ghee	...	3	Fluoro scopy	...	3,031
Water	...	5	<i>Electro-therapy —</i>		
Medico-legal cases	...	44	Faradic Current	...	2,700
<i>Injections.—</i>			Diathermy	...	3,010
Intravenous	...	1,241	Electric Baths	...	...
Intravenous Nowsalvarson	...	636	Ultra-Violet Rays	...	2,358
Anti-rabic	...	3,782	Muscle Testing	...	...
Other injections	...	...	Radiant heat	...	1,832
Vaccine	...	...	<i>Eye Operations</i>		
				...	827

16. **Venereal Department.**—32 beds were maintained and 144 cases treated as in-patients.

17. **Women's General Hospital.**—The following details show the work done at the Women's General Hospital at the Capital during the year 1937-38 :—

<i>Attendance at the Hospital.—</i>			<i>Operations.—</i>		
Indoor patients	...	1,828	Major	...	792
Outdoor patients	...	20,993	Minor	...	10,233

18. **Pharmacy.**—329 lbs. of drugs as against 570 lbs. during the previous year were prepared for the use of the Hospitals and District Dispensaries, and consisted of 302 lbs. of Tinctures and Spirits, and 27 lbs. of Liniments.

19. **Surgery.**—The following table shows the number of important operations performed during the year under report :—

<i>Operations.</i>	<i>1937-38.</i>	<i>Operations.</i>	<i>1937-38.</i>
Removal of Tumours and Cysts	... 38	Abdominal Operations—	
Removal of new growths	... 7	(a) Strangulated Hernia	... 2
Skin Grafting	... ..	(b) Radical cure of Hernia	... 15
Amputations	... 11	(c) Laparotomy	... 7
Removal of Tonsils	... 29	(d) Gastro-enterostomy	... ..
Operations of Tongue	... ..	(e) Operations for Intestinal Obstruction.	3
Supra Pubic Cystotomy...	... 14	(f) Appendicectomy	... ..
Operations on Urethra, Testis and its coverings	... ..	Removal of Hemorrhoids	... 36
Artificial Pneumothorax	... ..	Incision or Excision of Fistula	... 21
		Nephrectomy	... ..

20. Laboratory.—The following work was done in the Laboratory during year under report :—

Examination of—				Swabs from Eye, Nose, Throat and Cervix			
Urine ...	...	...	2,529	Cerebro-spinal Fluid ...	...	...	34
Sputum ...	...	...	660	Kahn's Test for Syphilis ...	...	...	2 499
Smears from Urethral Discharge.			256	Widal's Test for Typhoid ...	...	...	33
Stools ...	...	...	489	Urea Concentration Test ...	...	...	3
Blood for Malaria Parasites ...	...	...	245	Vonden Borgh's Test for Jauudice ...	...	...	13
Blood for Cytological Count ...	...	...	294	Diazo Reaction Test for Urine ...	...	...	18
Blood Urea Nitrogen ...	...	...	30	Formalcol Test for Kala-azar ...	...	...	...
Ascitic Fluid ...	...	...	4	Fractional Test Meal Examination ...	...	...	55
Blood Sugar ...	...	...	12	Chemical Test of Viscera Smears and Clothes ...	...	...	...

21. Female Medical Aid.—Qualified Midwives were working at Ganganagar, Churu, Ratangarh, Sardarshahr, Sujangarh Nohar, and at the Railway Dispensaries during the year under report.

22. As usual, free treatment was given to the deserving poor, and out of 271 labour cases, as against 114 treated last year by the midwives, 184 were paid and 67 free. 863 cases as against 503 in the last year were visited by the midwives at the patients' houses, of which 539 were paid and 324 free.

The Princess Chandkanwarji Orphanage.

23. The number of orphans on roll in the Orphanage at the end of the year under report was 31 (26 boys and 5 girls) as against 24 in the previous year. Of these 24 were going to school and 7 were infants.

The King-Emperor George V Memorial Infirmary.

24. The number of inmates at the end of the year was 15, 13 men and 2 women, as compared with 16 during the previous year. Out of these 10 were totally blind, 2 were partially blind and 3 were very old and feeble.

25. Both the institutions remained under the control of the Principal Zenana Medical Officer. The Superintendent and the Office and kitchen establishment remained common to the Orphanage and the Infirmary.

CHAPTER IX.

Local Self-Government.

1. There were 20 Municipalities, including the Bikaner Municipality, in the State during the year, of which 13 enjoyed the system of elective franchise, viz, the Municipalities of Bikaner, Churu, Sujangarh, Sardarshahr, Ratangarh, Dungargarh, Rajgarh, Suratgarh, Hanumangarh, Nohar, Bhadra, Reni and Ganganagar. There was one District Board at Ganganagar and 51 Panchayats in the State.

Bikaner Municipal Board.

2. **General.**—Rai Bahadur Lala Nihal Chand Sarwal continued to be the President of the Bikaner Municipal Board upto the 23rd May 1938, when, on his resignation on grounds of ill health, Rai Sahib Pandit Autar Krishna Kaul, B.A., Secretary, Foreign and Political Department, was nominated to fill up the vacancy. Seth Ram Ratan Dass Bagri remained Vice-President until June 1938, when Pandit Suraj Karan Acharya was elected to succeed him.

3. Mr. Champa Lal Kochar, B.A., LL.B., held the post of Executive Officer during the year. Mr. R. R. Tomar continued as Secretary and Engineer.

4. Dr. Kapur Singh Sidhu, M.B.B.S., was the Health Officer throughout the year.

5. **Constitution.**—The number of nominated and elected members was 15 and 25, respectively. At the close of the year there was one vacancy among the elected members of the Board.

6. **Meetings.**—Altogether 42 meetings—23 ordinary and 19 special—were held during the year.

7. **Compulsory Primary Education.**—There were 4 Compulsory Primary Education Schools maintained at a total expenditure of Rs. 6,629-2-0, one-third of which amounting to Rs. 2,209-13-8 was paid from the Municipal funds and two-thirds, i.e., Rs. 4,419-4-4 was borne by State Exchequer.

8. **Bye-laws.**—The following bye-laws were amended and newly framed by the Board with the approval of Government.

Amended.

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| 1. Working bye-laws. | 2. Meat market. |
| 3. Tehbazari. | 4. Flour Mills. |
| 5. Cycle bye-laws. | 6. Slaughter House. |
| 7. Storage of Petroleum and other inflammable oils or spirit. | |

Newly Framed.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Aerated water and Ice factories | 2. Hackney carriages |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|

9. **Sanitation.**—With the construction of pucca roads and drains during the last year the sanitation of the City greatly improved. The work of construction of drains was pushed on further and a sum of Rs. 1,875-10-9

was spent under the head. Besides, Rs. 5,688-13-3 were spent over the construction of Nala in the Phar Bazar. As the number of drains increased no additional sullage carts had to be purchased during this year. The expenditure under this head was therefore only Rs. 93 which amount was spent on the repairs of old carts.

10. Roads.—Besides the maintenance of existing roads the Municipal Board continued to pursue the programme of gradually paving the streets in the City and the total cost on repair and construction was Rs. 8,086-11-0. The non-metalled roads in the city were repaired at a cost of Rs. 264-13-9.

11. Street-lighting.—The work of street-lighting in the City, which was taken over by the Municipal Board from the Electrical and Mechanical Department was carried on satisfactorily and a sum of Rs. 9,956-15-6 was spent under this head. More lights were provided wherever they were considered necessary and the total number of lights increased from 301 to 416.

12. Revenue and Expenditure.—The total income of the Board for the year amounted to Rs. 1,08,882-12-1 as against Rs. 1,00,874-10-3 of the previous year. The total expenditure figured at Rs. 1,80,039-13-9 against Rs. 2,13,579-7-11 of the previous year. The expenditure of Rs. 85,061-13-6 incurred during the year in excess of the receipts was met with from the amount of loan sanctioned by the Government for the liquidation of the Board's liabilities.

District Municipalities.

13. General.—With the constitution of a Municipality at Gangashahr in June 1938 the total number of Municipalities in the districts was raised from 18 to 19. All of them were self-supporting and had practically independent control over their finances and had been authorised to raise necessary funds by local taxation.

14. Constitution.—There was no change in the constitution of the Municipalities during the year. New elections were held and nominations made of members in the Ganganagar, Reni, Ratannagar, Chhapar and Rajaldesar Municipalities.

15. Meetings.—The number of meetings held by each Municipal Board is shown below:—

Sadar Division.—

Chhapar 2.
Churu 18.
Dungargarh 13.
Gangashahr 2.
Rajaldesar 8.
Rajgarh 8.
Ratangarh 16.
Ratannagar 10.
Reni 14.
Sardarshahr 16.
Sujargarh 15.))

Ganganagar Division.—

Bhadra 9.
Ganganagar 15.
Hanumangarh 24, of which 2
were adjourned for want of
quorum.
Karanpur 20.
Nohar 23.
Raisinghnagar 9.
Sangaria 6.
Suratgarh 7. 8.

16. Revenue.—The main source of income of the Municipalities is octroi duty on imported articles and interest on their surplus balances. Due to the

continued trade depression the Municipal revenues were affected adversely. Nevertheless, strenuous efforts were made to devise ways and means to increase income and put the Boards on a sound financial basis.

17. The Municipal taxes in various Municipalities in the Ganganagar Division and the Bikaner Municipal Board are realised direct by the local bodies themselves, while in the case of Municipalities in the Sadar Division the collection is done by the Customs and Excise Department on payment of 8% of total realisation. Recoveries of a few minor items like licence fee of flour mills, rent on stalls, etc., are made by the Municipalities themselves. The aggregate collection for Municipalities by the Customs and Excise Department amounted to Rs. 76,732-7-6. Out of this Rs. 6,138-8-6 were paid to that Department on account of collection charges.

18. The Municipalities are responsible for such services as the improvement of sanitation, lighting of public streets, construction of wells and *diggis* for drinking water, maintenance of chowkidars for watch and ward, aid to local schools and dispensaries and construction and maintenance of, and repairs to, roads and thoroughfares.

19. Education.—The Boards have been fairly liberal in providing for compulsory primary education. The additional Primary Schools started by the Municipal Boards at the Capital, Sujangarh, Ratangarh, Sardarshahr, Rajgarh and Churu, where compulsory primary education had been introduced, worked satisfactorily. During the year sums ranging from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,155 were provided in the Municipal Budgets for this purpose. Dungargarh and Rajaldesar Municipalities spend Rs. 48 and 100 per annum respectively on account of the rent of the buildings of Girls' Schools, while the Churu Municipality bears an additional expenditure of Rs. 100 p.m. for aid to girls' school. As stated earlier, the Board contributed $\frac{1}{3}$ of the expenses incurred, the Government meeting the remaining two-thirds.

20. Municipal Roads.—Sujangarh, Churu, Ratangarh, Rajgarh, Hanumangarh, Ganganagar and Karanpur Municipalities have constructed metalled roads connecting the towns with Railway Stations. All the roads were kept in good condition. The road at Churu has got an avenue of trees on either side, which was maintained by the Board in good condition. The road from Ratangarh Station to the Town has also got an avenue of trees, kept in good condition.

21. Drainage.—Ratangarh and Sardarshahr have got good arrangements for drainage. A drainage scheme for Sujangarh is still under consideration.

22. Water supply to Sangaria.—The subsidy paid by the Government to the Sangaria Municipality to meet the cost of drinking water supplied by railway tanks was Rs. 2,700.

District Board, Ganganagar.

23. Constitution.—The District Board, Ganganagar, came into existence in 1934-35 under the Bikaner District Boards Act, 1931, and comprises the Tehsils of Ganganagar, Karanpur, Raisinghnagar, Padampur and Anupgarh. The Board consists of 56 members, out of whom 42 are elected and the rest are *ex-officio* and nominated members.

24. The vacancy caused last year in Circle No. 6 in Tehsil Raisinghnagar owing to the death of a member remained unfilled till the close of the year, as no bye-election could be held.

25. **Meetings.**—Altogether 6 meetings were held during the year under report. The average attendance of members at these meetings was 64·28 per cent as compared with 68·21 per cent in the previous year. At the meeting held on the 23rd July, 1938, the Board decided that the system of Provident Fund should be introduced from the next financial year. This will go a long way in making the services of the Board more attractive, efficient and stable.

26. **Sub-Committees.**—The Sub-Committees which were constituted with a view to bringing about greater efficiency and control and management in the various administrative branches of the Board, continued to discharge their duties satisfactorily. The total number of meetings held by the Education, Tehsil and Cattle Fair Sub-Committees was 5, 2 and 2 respectively; while no meeting was held by the Finance, District Works, Medical and Public Health and Rules Sub-Committees.

27. **Revenue.**—The total income of the Board during the year under report amounted to Rs. 36,351-9-9 as against Rs. 34,434-1-10 of the previous year. The main sources were Local Rate and Profession Tax. Local Rate is assessed on the total amount of Land Revenue and Crop Rate at the rate of six pies per rupee and is realised through the Revenue Department. Profession Tax is imposed on incomes other than Agricultural Income and is assessed in three grades according to the income and profession of the person liable to pay it.

28. **Expenditure.**—The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 29,778-15-9 as against Rs. 30,895-5-3 of the previous year.

29. **Education.**—The Board did not increase the number of schools and out of the 40 schools sanctioned last year 37 were working at the end of the year, out of which 2 were Girl's Schools. The total number of students at the end of the year was 893. This shows an average of more than 24 students per school against the average of 25 students per school last year as 5 more schools were started at the end of the year. Special attention was paid to the health of students, and Indian and European games were introduced in schools. The expenditure incurred on the establishment and contingencies of the schools for the year under report amounted to Rs. 10,606-7-6 as against Rs. 9,709-14-6 of the last year.

30. **Public Health and Sanitation.**—The Board continued to carry on the campaign against malaria by improving the sanitation of villages in the District. The Board had also placed their Hall at the disposal of the Medical Department for 3 months during the outbreak of cholera. The Board also decided to contribute a sum of Rs. 6,000 during the next financial year for the construction of a patients' ward in the State Hospital at Ganganagar.

31. **Rural Uplift.**—As the building of the Dispensary could not be completed in time, the Dispensary did not start. The Veterinary Jamadar continued the work of castration, etc., and the number of cattle treated by him during the year was 7,041.

32. Cattle Fair.—The Cattle Fair of the Board was again held this year at Ganganagar for the second time. It was a great success all round as compared to the Cattle Fair held last year. It has become very popular on account of its many sided activities, viz.,

(1) Horse and Cattle Fair.

(2) Exhibition (containing stalls of Medical, Agricultural and Education Departments).

(3) Games and Sports.

(4) Lectures on agriculture, sanitation and Co-operative movements.

(5) Cinema and Lantern Shows.

(6) Baby Show.

33. The total number of cattle entered in the Fair was 4,458 as compared with 4,149 of the last year, while the number of cattle sold was 1,857 as against 983 of the preceding year. The number of visitors to the Fair was approximately 20,000.

34. Buildings.—The work of the construction of the District Board Building at Ganganagar was finished by the first week of April 1938. The construction of Veterinary Dispensary building for which an amount of Rs. 7,000 had been provided in the Budget was finished and the sum of Rs. 7,000 was paid to the Irrigation Department through which the construction of the building had been carried out. The Chowkidar's quarter was also completed. The total expenditure incurred under this head amounted to Rs. 13,786-10-0.

Village Panchayats.

35. Village Panchayats, which are yet in their infancy, are making slow but steady progress. They have been entrusted with specified judicial and administrative powers of an elementary nature so as to lay the foundation of local self-government and prepare the people for everyday rural reconstruction work. The Panchayats render service to the village community in a variety of ways.

36. There were 51 Panchayats in the State, 15 in the Sadar Division and 36 in the Ganganagar Division.

CHAPTER X.

Finance.

1. **General.**—Major Maharaj Sri Mandhata Singhji Bahadur remained in charge of the Finance portfolio throughout the year under report. The post of the Personal Assistant to the Finance Minister was held by Kanwar Devi Singh upto 4th July 1938 when he was dismissed. The post of Secretary to Government in the Finance Department was again revived and Rai Sahib Kanahya Lal Sanghi, the former incumbant of this post, was recalled and reappointed.

2. Rai Bahadur Lala Nihal Chand Sarwal continued as Accountant-General and Pandit Anant Lal Vyas, as Assistant Accountant-General, throughout the year.

3. **Receipts.**—The year under review opened with an Opening Balance of Rs. -10,89,548 including Debt Heads balances. The total Receipts amounted to Rs. 1,77,74,827 consisting of Rs. 1,32,39,357 under head "Ordinary" and Rs. 45,35,470 under heads "Extraordinary" and "Capital" including Public Loan, against the estimated Ordinary Receipts of Rs. 1,38,28,828 and Extraordinary, Capital and Reserve Sinking Fund Receipts of Rs. 14,47,000 or a total of Rs. 1,52,75,828. An abstract statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the State for the year 1936-37 will be found in Appendix XII.

APPENDIX XII.

4. The Ordinary Receipts for the year were less than the estimated Receipts by Rs. 5,89,471 and more by Rs. 3,207 than the actual receipts of the previous year, with the result that the total Revenue of the State together with the Opening Balance amounted to Rs. 1,66,85,279 and the total expenditure to Rs. 1,55,75,844 leaving a Closing Balance of Rs. 11,09,435 including Debt Heads.

5. The principal items of Ordinary Receipts showing marked increase and decrease against the Budget Estimates of the year under review are noted below:—

Heads	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
I. Land Revenue ... ..	...	1,44,402
II. Miscellaneous Revenue and Duties ... ..	...	31,958
III. Sale of Government Property ... ..	...	1,22,439
IV. Stamps ... ..	...	13,197
V. Customs ... ..	...	2,45,174
VI. Excise ... ..	...	4,86,618
VII. Salt... ..	...	54,146
X. State Railway	4,93,315	...
XXI. Administration of Justice ... ..	...	-45,889
XXII. Jail	10,073	...
XXXI. Commerce and Industries ... ..	...	39,071
XXXII. Interest ... ..	...	18,298
XXXV. Electrical and Mechanical Department	22,815	...

6. The increase of Rs. 4,93,315 under "X. State Railway" was partly due to larger imports of grain from the Punjab and partly to the increased fodder traffic; of Rs. 1,22,103 under head "XI. Gang Canal" and of Rs. 12,139 under "XII. Ghaggar Canal" were due to better recovery of Water Rate; of Rs. 10,037 under head "XII. Jail" was due to morerealisation of outstanding under Sub-head, "Hire of convicts"; of Rs. 22,815 under "XXXV. Electrical and Mechanical Department" was due to better receipts under supply of Electric Power to Government Departments and also for the better price realised for sale of Power House Coal Ashes.

7. The decrease of Rs. 1,44,402 under head "I. Land Revenue" was due to less recovery under head "Demand from Khalsa Villages" of other areas than those served by Gang Canal and for the "Pichotra" due to the crediting of only the net amount and not the gross income, resulting in a saving in the expenditure under this very head; of Rs. 31,958 under "II. Miscellaneous Revenue and Duties" was due to less receipts under sub-head "2. Conveyance of Immovable Property in the Capital and Districts", and sale of sites in the Capital and Districts", of Rs. 1,22,439 under head "III. Sale of Government Property" was due to less sale of houses and land in the Capital; of Rs. 13,197 under head "IV. Stamps" was due to less sale of Non-Judicial Stamps than anticipated; of Rs. 2,45,174 under head "V. Customs" was due to decline in the imports of Sugar, Gur, Cloth, Fancy Goods and export of wool, hide, sheep and goats, bullocks and Ghee; of Rs. 4,86,618 under head "VI. Excise" was due to less sale of Country Spirit, Opium and Hemp Drugs; of Rs. 54,146 under head "VII Salt" was due to second half-yearly instalment ending 30th September 1938, having not been received from the Government of India. Of Rs. 45,889 under head "XXI. Administration of Justice" was chiefly attributed to less receipts under sale of Court fee, Judicial and Talbana Stamps and also under Magisterial Fines; of Rs. 39,071 under head "XXXI. Commerce and Industries" was due to less realization than expected; of Rs. 18,298 under head "XXXII. Interest" was due to less realization of interest on loans advanced.

8. The increase under "Extraordinary and Capital" under head "Sale of land in Gang Canal Area", was due to more land sold in spite of a decrease under head "Sale Proceeds of Occupancy Rights", the recovery of which failed owing to the failure of the cotton crops and scanty rainfall.

9. Under head "Loan" Rs. 36,93,025 were borrowed from the State Savings Bank in this year necessitated by the fall in receipts, an increase in expenditure and the construction of Sadulpur Rewari Line.

10. **Expenditure.**—The actual "Ordinary" expenditure was Rs. 1,04,89,849 and under "Extraordinary and Capital" Rs. 50,85,995 against the estimate of Rs. 1,04,99,950 under "Ordinary" and Rs. 47,66,092 under "Extraordinary and Capital", thus making a total of Rs. 1,55,75,844 against the estimate of Rs. 1,52,66,042. The result was that the actual expenditure was less by Rs. 10,101 under "Ordinary" and more by Rs. 3,19,903 under "Extraordinary and Capital".

11. The following statement will show the heads under which the principal increases or decreases under "Ordinary" expenditure occurred, as

compared with the estimates :—

	Heads				Increase Rs.	Decrease Rs.
2.	Palace	---	---	---	---	62,743
3.	Land Revenue ...	...	...	...	...	34,450
6.	Excise	...	...	...	...	42,208
9.	State Railway ...	...	...	...	1,39,541	...
10.	Ghaggar Canal ...	...	...	...	...	19,471
12.	Palana Colliery	...	...	...	...	11,206
14.	Mahkma Khas ...	...	...	...	10,958	...
19.	Stationery and Printing	...	...	...	13,777	...
21.	Pensions and Gratuities	---	---	---	20,381	...
22.	Administration of Justice	...	...	...	17,747	...
23.	Jail...	...	...	...	12,032	...
31.	Construction of Roads	...	...	...	40,391	...
37.	Army	...	...	...	33,832	...
38.	Buildings and Roads	...	...	...	...	1,08,453
39.	Electrical and Mechanical Department	...	...	...	...	25,685
43.	State Motor Department	...	...	...	...	11,238
44.	Presents, Gifts and Rewards	...	...	...	28,815	...

12. The increase of Rs. 1,34,541 under the head "9.—State Railway" was mainly attributable to sub-heads "Maintenance and Supply of Locomotive Power" and sub-head "Miscellaneous"; of Rs. 10,458 under head "14.—Mahkma Khas" to excess expenditure under salaries and contingencies; of Rs. 13,777 under head "19.—Stationery and Printing" was due to purchase of more type and material for the Government Printing Press; of Rs. 20,301 under head "21.—Pensions and Gratuities" to the retirement of some Civil and Military employees during the year; of Rs. 17,477 under head "22.—Administration of Justice" was due to the creation of the Courts of Additional District Judge, Sadar, and Munsiff, Raisinghnagar, and also to the increase in expenditure under High Court for Travelling Allowances and diet expenses of witnesses; of Rs. 12,032 under head "23.—Jail" to increase in the diet of prisoners and labour charges under Jail Factory; of Rs. 40,391 under head "31.—Construction of Roads" was due to more works having been carried out; of Rs. 33,832 under head "37.—Army" was in connection with the completion of the Re-organization Scheme, and of Rs. 28,815 under head "44.—Presents, Gifts and Rewards" on account of more presents, gifts and rewards having been necessitated during the year.

13. The decrease of Rs. 62,743 under head "2.—Palace" was due to less payment to His Highness the Maharajah's Privy Purse and Civil List consequent upon the fall in receipts; of Rs. 34,450 under head "3.—Land Revenue" was in view of the net Pichotra payments having been debited as explained in paragraph 6; of Rs. 42,208 under head "6.—Excise" was mainly a saving in excise duty on account of less purchase of opium and spirit; of Rs. 19,471 under head "10.—Gang Canal" was due to saving on account of vacancies and absentees; of Rs. 11,206 under head "12.—Palana Colliery" to less expenditure for underground works; of Rs. 1,08,453 under head "38.—Buildings and Roads" was attributable to the adjustment of the unspent balance being credited to this year's account; of Rs. 25,685 under head "39.—Electrical and Mechanical Department" was due to re-adjustment of expenditure incurred in the last year on supply of electric power to Kolayat which has now been transferred to Capital from service heads; and of Rs. 11,238

under head "42. State Motor Department" was due to refund credit of the amount received under Jubilee Celebrations accounts.

14. Extraordinary and Capital Expenditure :—The principal items of Extraordinary and Capital Expenditure are as below :—

<u>Extraordinary.</u>	Rs.
1. His Highness' Visits outside the State...	16,814
2. His Excellency the Viceroy's Visits to Bikaner ...	8,710
2. Their Highnesses the Ruling Princes' Visits to Bikaner ...	1,383
4. Construction of New Throne Room in the Fort ...	19,351
5. Preventing and Protecting Works necessitated by heavy rains of 1935-36 ...	50,233
6. Additions to and alterations in the old Men's and Women's Hospitals to accommodate the Sadul High School ...	30,938
7. Acquisition of land for widening of roads in the City ...	1,39,188
8. Boring of Artesian wells ...	11,143
9. Celebrations of the Auspicious Golden Jubilee of His Highness the Maharajah's Reign in November and December 1937 and January and February 1938 ...	6,90,366
10. Preparation and publication of the History of Bikaner ...	10,356
11. Purchase of horses for Dungar Lancers ...	14,100
12. Donation to the Prince Bijay Singhji Memorial General Hospitals for Men and Women ...	15,000
13. Settlement of the Gang Canal Colony Tehsils ...	14,057
14. P. W. D. Stock suspense written off ...	15,204
15. Miscellaneous ...	58,044

Capital.

47. State Railway ...	24,96,584
48. Gang Canal ...	4,75,646
49. Palana Colliery ...	7,209
50. Public Works Department...	24,056
51. Electrical and Mechanical Department...	79,648
52. Interest on Public Loan ...	7,19,590

15. Pensions and Gratuity.—The following statement will show the position regarding "Pensions" :—

Civil Pensioners.

	Number of Pensioners.	Amount paid annually
1. At the end of the year 1936-37 ...	253	65,226 1 0
2. Decrease by death during the year 1937-38 ...	12	828 4 8
	241	64,397 12 4
3. Increase by new pensions sanctioned during the year 1937-38 ...	31	6,357 13 7
Total at the end of the year 1937-38 ...	272	70,755 9 11

Military Pensioners.

1. At the end of year 1936-37 ...	471	42,078 8 0
2. Decrease by death during the year 1937-38 ...	13	488 11 0
	458	41,589 13 0
3. Increase by new pensions during the year ...	22	1,730 1 0
Total at the end of the year 1937-38 ...	480	43,319 14 0
Grand Total ...	752	1,14,075 7 1

16. Gratuities amounting to Rs. 5,982-8-0 were awarded to Civil and Military employees during the year of whom 2,014-0-0 belonged to the Civil and 3,968-8-0 to the Military Department.

17. **Railway Provident Fund.**—The figures of the working of the Provident Fund for the employees of the Railway Department are given below :—

			Rs.
1. Opening balance for the year 1937-38 ...	...	...	16,75,322
2. Credits during the year ...	...	...	2,17,451
		Total	18,92,773
3. Payments during the year ...	...	...	48,269
4. Closing balance at the end of the year 1937-38 ...	...	...	18,44,504

18. The total number of subscribers at the end of the year 1937-38 was 1,079, against 1,057 at the beginning of the year.

19. The bonus (of a sum equivalent to the individual subscription during the year plus interest on accumulated balances) credited to individual accounts by the State during the year amounted to Rs. 1,45,501.

20. **Inspection Branch.**—The checking the financial operations of the Departments, both at Sadar and in the Districts, was carried on as usual during the year under report. Cash balances and stocks of several Departments were checked and verified. Accounts of Factories were also examined for the purpose of levying Royalty and Income-Tax.

Bikaner State Savings Bank.

21. Rai Bahadur Lala Nihal Chand Sarwal remained the Secretary of the Bank during the year under report. The Bank has one branch office in Bikaner City and branches at the following important towns and trading centres in the State :—

(1) Ganganagar.	(5) Churu.
(2) Sardarshahr.	(6) Karanpur.
(3) Ratangarh.	(7) Raisinghnagar.
(4) Sujangarh.	(8) Anupgarh.

22. The Bank is widely known all over India and even in distant countries, like the United States of America and Germany. As before, the Bank acted as representative in Bikaner for cashing Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques of several Banks of international repute, and thus provided facilities to the visitors and businessmen. The Bank also acted as the collecting agent for ten Insurance Companies working in the State.

23. The deposits in the Bank at the end of the year stood at Rs. 2,46,13,847. This includes Fixed Deposits—Rs. 2,13,66,407, Five-Years Cash Certificates Rs. 1,09,201, in Savings Bank Accounts Rs. 15,35,127 and in Current Accounts Rs. 16,03,112-0-0. The average daily turn-over of the Bank amounted to Rs. 1,63,373-8-7 as against Rs. 1,58,684-4-3 in the preceding year. The total working expenditure for the year was Rs. 24,256 which represents 1% on deposits received during the year.

Stamps.

24. The Stamps Department remained under the charge of Pandit Chhatar Singh, Superintendent of Stamps, and Khazanchi Dhan Raj as Assistant Superintendent of Stamps throughout the year under review.

25. The total receipts for the year under head "IV. Stamps" amounted to Rs. 81,874 against the estimated figure of Rs. 95,070, showing a deficit of Rs. 13,196. This was due to a decrease in the sale of Non-Judicial Stamps which yielded only Rs. 67,704 against the estimate of Rs. 80,000, or Rs. 12,296 less which was attributable to the general trade depression that prevailed throughout the year.

26. The following comparative statement will show the receipts under various sub-heads during the last two years and the year under report :—

Serial No	Kind of Stamps	Actuals 1935-36	Actuals 1936-37	Actuals 1937-38
1	Non-Judicial	80,822	69,858	67,704
2	Cash realised in lieu of Stamps	624	1,104	654
3	Sale of Bills of Exchange or Hundies	669	518	528
4	Sale of one anna stamps for receipts	7,330	7,735	7,954
5	Sale of Insurance Stamps	5	4	...
6	Duty on documents voluntarily brought for adjudication ... ..	...	...	...
7	Duty on unstamped or insufficiently stamped documents	3,624	3,058	2,929
8	Fines and Penalties	2,263	1,963	1,882
9	Cost of License Vendors Registers	267	240	218
10	Miscellaneous	2	...	5
	Total ...	95,106	84,476	81,874

27. The receipts from sale of Stamps under the head "Law and Justice" during the year under report amounted to Rs. 2,47,012 against the estimate of Rs. 2,85,500, showing a decrease of Rs. 38,488. This fall in revenue was chiefly attributable to a lesser number of suits having been instituted during the year.

28. The comparative statement given below will show the receipts under various sub-heads during the last three years :—

Serial No	Kind of Stamps	Actuals 1935-36	Actuals 1936-37	Actuals 1937-38
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Court fee	1,85,601	1,76,655	1,52,410
2	Judicial	77,272	69,544	65,181
3	Talana	36,791	34,083	29,400
4	Duty on unstamped or insufficiently stamped documents	120	330	21
	Total ...	3,00,784	2,80,612	2,47,012

CHAPTER XI.

Miscellaneous.

Chiefs and Nobles.

1. The following Sardars expired during the year under report:—

1. Colonel Rao Bahadur Thakur Sir Sadul Singhji of Bagseu, C.I.E.
2. Thakur Baldeo Singhji of Mensar.
3. Thakur Heer Singhji of Naiyasar.
4. Thakur Raghunath Singhji of Lakhasar.
5. Thakur Kan Singhji of Parewda.
6. Thakur Bakhtawar Singhji of Samandsar.
7. Thakur Gopal Singhji of Kallasar.
8. Thakur Man Singhji of Jaria.

2. The succession to the following Thikanas was sanctioned:—

1. Bagseu on the 16th March 1938.
2. Parewda on the 29th/31st March 1938.
3. Lakhasar on the 31st March 1938.
4. Mensar
5. Samandsar } on the 6th July 1938.
6. Naiyasar on the 8th July 1938.
7. Kallasar on the 17th August 1938.

Walter-krit Rajputra Hitkarini Sabha.

3. Altogether 559 marriages and 89 *Osars* among the Rajputs and 71 marriages and 4 *Osars* among the Charans were performed during the year under report. Infringement of the prescribed rules took place in 32 marriages and 3 *Osars* among the Rajputs and in 5 marriages among the Charans. These infringements were dealt with according to the rules. The working of the Sabha was on the whole satisfactory.

Court of Wards.

4. The Department was in the beginning of the year, under the portfolio of the Vice-President of the State Executive Council but it was placed under the portfolio of the Raja of Sandwa, Member, Executive Council, with effect from the 31st December 1937. Lala Rulia Ram, Officer, Court of Wards, retired on the 14th February 1938 and Kanwar Sabal Singh, Assistant Officer, Court of Wards, was appointed to the post which he held up to the end of the year. Banirot Dal Singh, Tehsildar, Malmandi, was appointed as Assistant Officer, Court of Wards.

5. At the beginning of the year 153 estates were under the management of the Court of Wards, of which 12 were released. Eight new estates were taken over during the year, bringing the number of estates under the management of the Court of Wards at the close of the year under review to 149. Out of 149 estates, 40 were allowed to be managed by the Pattedars and Bhogtas either personally or through their near relations, 6 being on the condition of rendering regular annual accounts of revenue and expenditure and 34 being subject to the payment of fixed annual instalments towards the clearance of their respective liabilities. The remaining 109 estates remained under the direct supervision and administrative control of the Court of Wards. Out of these 109, 31 were due to minority, 63 due to indebtedness, 5 due to succession being not finally settled, 6 due to mismanagement, 2 due to the invalidity of the Pattedars and 2 due to mutual disputes.

6. The principal estates under the Court of Wards were—

1. Thikana of Maharaj Sri Toj Singhji Sahib.	8. Dadrowa.	16. Bisrasar.
2. Salundia.	9. Hardesar.	17. Meghana.
3. Bidasar.	10. Parihara.	18. Lohsna.
4. Jasana.	11. Satun.	19. Kansar.
5. Baya.	12. Garabdesar.	20. Dudhwa Mitha.
6. Loha.	13. Depalsar.	21. Kallasar.
7. Khuri.	14. Sanwatsar.	22. Rajasar (Panwaran)
	15. Ajitpura.	23. Baleri.
		24. Dhandhusar.

7. During the year under review 26 wards were receiving education. Two were studying at the Mayo College, Ajmer, while 24 wards received education in the Walter Nobles' High School.

8. The income of the estates under the direct management of the Court of Wards amounted to Rs. 2,77,809-2-6 and there was a balance in hand of Rs. 4,76,362-15-4 plus two sovereigns. Apart from this a sum of Rs. 82,504-12-6 was received in advance for payments during the ensuing year. Thus the total income during the year under report amounted to Rs. 8,36,676-14-8 plus 2 sovereigns, as against Rs. 7,69,483-15-8 plus 2 sovereigns during the last year. During the year under report Rs. 5,95,930-1-0 were spent and Rs. 49,380-13-9 were deposited in advance, leaving a balance in hand at the close of the year of Rs. 1,91,365-15-7 plus 2 sovereigns. The details of the expenditure are as below:—

1. Rakam Rekh...	...	...	47,021	6	3
2. Arrears of the Rakam Rekh	...	...	2,854	12	9
3. Interest on arrears of Rakam Rekh	...	...	2,268	15	6
4. Rakam Rekh paid to the State on behalf of the Chhutbhais which had been recovered from them	...	...	7,848	2	6
5. Arrears of Rakam Rekh of Chhutbhais	...	...	969	6	6
6. Interest on the arrears of Rakam Rekh of Chhutbhais	...	...	2,015	10	6
7. State debts	...	...	2,396	10	9
8. Other debts	...	...	57,000	1	6
9. Court fees	...	...	12,873	13	9
10. Court of Wards expenditure	...	...	16,454	15	6
11. Thikana expenses	...	...	52,410	9	6
12. Education expenses of the Wards	...	...	11,484	0	0
13. Other Miscellaneous expenses	...	...	3,80,331	8	0
Total			5,95,930	1	0

9. Debts against the Thikanas under the Court of Wards stood as below:—

			Rs	A.	P.
1. Arrears of Rakam Rekh to the State	...	...	82,809	14	6
2. Arrears of Rakam Rekh on behalf of the Chhutbhais	...	...	1,16,561	11	6
3. State debts	...	...	1,48,451	7	9
4. Other debts	...	...	3,22,407	13	9
5. Interest	...	...	8,30,585	10	0
Total			15,00,816	9	0

10. Of the 34 estates allowed to be managed by the Pattedars on payment of fixed annual instalments towards the payment of their liabilities, 14 estates failed to pay the instalments amounting to Rs. 9,108. The others paid their respective instalments amounting to Rs. 21,087-6-6.

11. The principal cash balances to the credit of important Thikanas, which are invested in State Savings Bank, were as below :—

			Rs.	A.	P.
1. Bidasar ...	...	...	61,029	4	9
2. Jasana ...	...	...	59,582	12	0
3. Satun ...	...	...	15,042	12	6

Publicity.

12. The Publicity Bureau was established in August 1927 in order to meet the exigencies of the times, to check the spread of false or incorrect reports, which, if not contradicted, sometimes do a lot of mischief, and to keep the outside world informed of the constructive work done in the State and it continued to do useful work. Kanwar Jaswant Singh of Daudsar continued to be the Director of Publicity.

13. Besides the cuttings received from foreign newspapers, the number of newspapers and magazines subscribed by the Bureau was as follows :—

(1) Dailies (English)	...	14	(5) Monthlies (English)	..	2
(2) Weeklies (English)	...	7	(6) Monthly (Hindi)	...	1
(3) Dailies (Hindi)	...	4	(7) Quarterly (English)	...	1
(4) Weeklies (Hindi and Urdu)	.	5			

The Ganga Golden Jubilee Museum.

14. This Museum was constructed at a cost of about three and a half lakhs of rupees raised from public subscriptions in order to commemorate in a fitting manner the most auspicious occasion of the Golden Jubilee of His Highness the Maharajah's Reign and as a loving tribute from his subjects to His Highness' beneficent Reign of fifty years.

15. The opening ceremony of the Museum was performed by His Excellency the Viceroy on the 5th November 1937.

16. The building was designed by Mr. Foster King of Messrs. Gregson Batley and King, Architects, Bombay. Besides the Central Hall, which contains the pictures illustrating the great work of His Highness the Maharajah, and a Picture Gallery, there are separate sections relating to the history of the Bikaner State, its archaeology, its arts and crafts and its agricultural and mineral products.

17. A map of the Bikaner State in mosaic is drawn on the floor of the Central Hall, and shows in different colours the various divisions and subdivisions as also the important towns, Canal and Railway lines.

18. In front of the Main Gate of the building there is Commemorative Column in marble, on which the salient features of His Highness the Maharajah's Reign will be inscribed.

Store Purchase Committee.

19. This was the 15th financial year of the existence of the Stores Purchase Committee. The personnel remained the same except that the Public Works Minister was replaced by the Revenue and Finance Minister and the Revenue Minister by the Home Minister.

20. The Committee dealt with 200 indents as against 346 during the last year.

21. The expenditure on account of the maintenance of this Department for the year under report amounted to Rs. 2,649-10-3 against Rs. 2,653-3-9 of the previous year. The Committee had an income of Rs. 1,305-14-0 on account of tender fee and Rs. 86 as miscellaneous income from the tenders during the year under report, as against Rs. 1,603-14-0 in the previous year. The amount of earnest money realised from the various firms amounted to Rs. 66,431-5-0 as against Rs. 68,777-11-0 in the previous year.

APPENDIX I.

List of Supplementary Honours, Titles and other Distinctions conferred by His Highness and announced in the Rajpatra Extraordinary, dated the 14th February 1938.

OFFICE OF THE MASTER OF CEREMONIES.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lallgarh, the 14th February 1938.

No. 4-M.C.—In continuation of the Honours awarded on the 30th October 1937, His Highness the Maharajah has been graciously pleased to confer the following Supplementary Honours, Titles and Distinctions in connection with the Golden Jubilee of his Reign—

The Title of RAJA as a *Personal* distinction upon—

Rai Bahadur Seth Sir Bissesar Das Daga, K.C.I.E.

The grant of BADGE OF HONOUR—CLASS III to—

Alfred William Evans Standley, Esquire, State Engineer—from 1903 to 1906; and Chief Engineer and Secretary to His Highness' Government in the Public Works Department—from 1921 to 1926.

Roderick Henry Turing Mackenzie, Esquire, Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads.

Mahamahopadhyaya Rai Bahadur Pandit Gaurishankar Hira-chand Ojha, Curator, The Rajputana Museum, Ajmer.

The grant of HOUSEHOLD MEDAL—CLASS I to—

Lieutenant-Colonel Rao Bahadur Thakur Jeoraj Singhji of Sarothia, A.-D.-C., Master of Ceremonies and Military Secretary to His Highness the Maharajah.

Rao Sahib Thakur Shivdan Singh, Deputy Comptroller of the Household—A. Branch.

The grant of HOUSEHOLD MEDAL—CLASS II to—

Jamedar Bairisal Singh, Gangajal Department, His Highness' Household.

Rathore Mukan Singh, Gangajal Department, His Highness' Household.

Jamedar Gordhan Singh, Assistant Superintendent, Farrashkhana.

Pandit Sujan Mal Purohit, Confidential Assistant to the Revenue Minister.

Mr. Catano Salvador Tuscano, Head Steward, Household Department.

The grant of HOUSEHOLD MEDAL—CLASS III to—

Mr. Ratan Nana, Household Department.
 Butler Conceicao Francis D'Souza, Household Department.
 Butler Andre Vitorino Salvador Caelho, Household Department.
 Bhanwar Lal Rawat, Household Department.
 Bhanu Ram Mehra, Household Department.
 Kalu Ram Mehra, Bijay Bhawan Household.

The grant of SAROPAO to—

Kanwar Dhir Singh, Officer, Karkhanas.

The grant of SANAD of the FIRST CLASS to—

Pandit Gopal Dutt, Personal Assistant to the Director, Golden Jubilee Celebrations.
 Bithu Rirmal Dan, Superintendent of the Ceremonial Department and of the Office of the Military Secretary to His Highness the Maharajah.
 Babu Shambhu Dayal, Head Clerk, Finance Department, Mahkma Khas.

The grant of SANAD of the SECOND CLASS to—

Mistri Girdhar Lal, Electrical and Mechanical Department.
 Mistri Luna Ram, Contractor, Public Works Department.

The grant of KARAS (Wristlets) and PAG to—

Chaudhari Bhinya Ram of Village Palana, Tehsil Sadar.
 Chaudhari Birbal of Village Ramgarh, Tehsil Nohar.
 Chaudhari Het Ram of Village Dhaban, Tehsil Hanumangarh.
 Chaudhari Jagmal of Mandi Ganganagar.
 Bawa Muwasi Nath of Chak No. 2 M.L., Tehsil Ganganagar.
 Chaudhari Nanu Ram of Village Salehwala, Tehsil Hanumangarh.
 Chaudhari Prem Sukh of Village Lilanwali, Tehsil Hanumangarh.

GOLDEN JUBILEE MEDAL.

No. 5-M.C.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 7-M.C., dated the 30th October 1937, a separate Rajpatra Extraordinary will before long be issued containing the names of the recipients honoured by His Highness the Maharajah by the grant of "The Golden Jubilee Medal".

BY COMMAND,
 JYOTRAJ SINGH,
 LIEUT.-COLONEL,
 Master of Ceremonies.

APPENDIX II.

Extracts from the Important Speeches of Political importance delivered by His Highness during the year under report.

(a) Speech delivered by General His Highness the Maharajah of Bikaner, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., K.C.B., A.-D.-C., LL.D., President of the Chamber of Princes Reorganisation Committee, Bombay, on the 6th June 1938.

YOUR HIGHNESS THE CHANCELLOR, YOUR HIGHNESSES, AND MY OTHER COLLEAGUES ON THE CHAMBER OF PRINCES REORGANISATION COMMITTEE ;

Our principal task, as I conceive it, is to endeavour to formulate a scheme which, by the grace of God, would once more bring about real, and, I pray, lasting, harmony and unity amongst the States, both big and small, especially in the Chamber of Princes – a unity which I am sure everyone of Your Highnesses and the Ministers present here desires as ardently as I do ; and I am no less certain that you all are equally anxious to see the Chamber restored to its original potential utility. And I am most anxious, as far as it lies in my power, to dispel the doubts and the clouds of suspicion and mistrust which unfortunately exist at this moment.

I would assure Your Highnesses, and you gentlemen, that all my efforts as President of this Committee will be solely directed to the attainment of our common object, namely, the restoration of unity amongst the States – never more needed than in the present anxious times – so as to make of our Chamber of Princes a strong body, capable effectively of securing the interests of the Princes and the States as a whole, and that I shall put forth my best endeavour to help in the formulation of proposals designed to meet the legitimate claims and aspirations of the bigger as well as the smaller States.

Copies of the Resolution, passed in Delhi on the 17th February last, by the Princes' Standing Committee, have already been circulated to you all. But I would ask for the further indulgence of Your Highnesses and the Ministers present in reading out its full text, which, if I may say so, summarises the position effectively and will, therefore, bear repetition here, if only for the sake of elucidating the weighty reasons which led the Standing Committee to take this important decision.

"The position in which the Indian States find themselves today is unquestionably one of extreme gravity. Their difficulties have grown and accumulated during the past years till they have become complex and serious ; and this at a time when the States are passing through one of the most critical periods in modern history.

2. British India has become more organised and more able effectively to press its claims on the British Government, whilst the Chamber of Princes, as an effective organisation of the States, has, lately, through diverse reasons, lost much of its effectiveness to safeguard their interests. This has been chiefly due to lack of unity amongst the Princes and the consequent inability to take concerted action.

3. The necessity first of cordial unity and next of collective deliberation and concerted action has been rendered all the more imperative in view of the recently enacted Constitutional Reforms which so vitally

affect the States. Indeed, the need for unity amongst the States as a whole was never more pressing than it is at the present moment. And the great political value of the combined action of the States cannot be over-emphasised.

4. Confronted with all these difficulties on the one hand, we find on the other that the one instrument which we had had created, viz., the Chamber of Princes, has lost its edge and is no longer able to exert united influence for the purpose of obtaining recognition of the legitimate demands of the States and of securing for them the weight and attention to which the importance of the States entitles them.

5. A few of the bigger States chose to stand aloof from it from its very inception. Several other Rulers of the bigger States went out of it in recent years. As a result we have been officially told more than once that its executive body, namely, the Standing Committee, cannot be regarded as possessing the authority to speak in the name of the States as a body, more particularly the larger States.

6. This impression of disunity has been deepened in all minds by the present system of elections. The evil has undeniably tended to eliminate a force obviously of great political value, namely, the association, in a position of responsibility, of some of the most important States.

7. There is dissatisfaction at both ends of our ranks. While the bigger States have felt that the present Constitution of the Chamber did not give due weight to their position and their extensive interests, some of the smaller States have felt that, regardless of the attributes which they unquestionably possess in common with other States who have been admitted, they have been arbitrarily excluded from the Membership of the Chamber in their own right. There is between them all the common ground of identical interests, but there is and has been an absence of united action through a medium combining those definite and well-marked interests.

8. The time has now come for an earnest and determined effort to formulate a scheme whereby the bigger States might once again be closely associated with the Chamber of Princes, and its strength further enhanced by the admission in their own right to the Membership of the Chamber of Princes of such States as are entitled thereto on certain defined tests, so that it might once again become a forum for joint deliberation and an authorised organ for articulating the united opinion of all the States and for concerted action. Thus alone can it discharge the functions for which it was originally created. Such a scheme must be preceded by an investigation which must embrace a convincing description of the trend of events during the past years, a frank exposition of the causes which have tended to weaken the position of the Chamber, and by focussing those trends and causes the investigation should lead up to the formulation of proposals which, by their reasonableness, would elicit a large measure of support.

9. The Standing Committee therefore resolve that a Committee be appointed to formulate proposals for the reorganisation of the Chamber of Princes, and invite the following Princes to serve on the Chamber of Princes Reorganisation Committee —

10. The Committee further resolve that, with the permission of the Rulers concerned, the following Ministers be associated with the Chamber of Princes Reorganisation Committee - "

It will, I trust, be agreed that the whole of the Resolution of the Standing Committee, which I have just ventured to read out, deserves our closest and most careful attention. But I should like, if I may, especially to emphasize three important points, which form the crux of the problem -

- (1) It is clear that dissatisfaction with the present unfortunate state of affairs is not confined only to the bigger States, who desire - and I submit not unreasonably - that due weight should be given to their position and their extensive interest. Dissatisfaction exists also among some of the smaller States, who have felt that, regardless of the attributes which they unquestionably possess and which, as I have felt all along, clearly entitle them to Membership in their own right of the Chamber of Princes, they have so far been arbitrarily excluded from that privilege.
- (2) I have the strongest reasons, therefore, for hoping that if we succeed in formulating a scheme by which confidence will be restored in the minds of the bigger States, not only will unity once again be brought about, but that the result will be that all the bigger States, with hardly any exception, will willingly associate themselves with the activities of the Chamber. The resulting position will be even better than it was in the past, and joint deliberations and concerted action amongst the States as a whole will once again be assured.
- (3) Our scheme of reform must also provide for, and facilitate, the entry of such other States as, on certain defined tests, are clearly entitled to the Membership of the Chamber in their own right, so that the Chamber may gain a further accession of strength.

To this end, it is incumbent on us, as the Resolution of the Standing Committee states, to examine the causes which have tended to weaken the position of the Chamber and to propose means whereby such harmful and disquieting factors can be eliminated.

It is undeniable that a situation has developed which has made the question of the reorganization of the Chamber of Princes urgent and vital. Whatever the causes - and it is no part of my duty or that of Your Highnesses and the other Members present here to apportion blame - the irrefutable fact unfortunately stares us in the face that most of the larger States have dissociated themselves from the activities of the Chamber and have thereby rendered our organization weak to the point of being dangerous to our interests.

The States that have thus withdrawn from the Chamber represent very large political, financial and other interests. The process of withdrawal has been continuous and uninterrupted. A few of us of the bigger States who have so far continued to remain in the Chamber have done so, not because they dissociated themselves from the views and anxiety, generally speaking,

of the other larger States who have gone out, but because they have so far felt that if they also withdrew the situation would become even more critical and the death knell of the Chamber itself may be sounded – a calamity, which, it is superfluous for me to say, cannot but have the most disastrous results for the States, both big and small. And some, like myself, have not been without hope that when, at long last, the time came for this question to be taken up by the Princes, as it happily has come now, timely and effectual measures will be taken and the impending calamity averted.

May I here also emphasize a further point, which perhaps has been lost sight of in the heat and strife of party politics – which, I venture to say with all respect, are such outstanding and marring features of the Chamber politics of the day, and have brought ridicule on us in British and British Indian Circles and, instead of enabling our Chamber to be the organ of a united Princely Order, have unfortunately tended of late to make it weaker and weaker as each year passed by? I would remind all concerned that, to some extent, the Chamber of Princes was conceived as a counterpart – definitely not as a counterweight – to the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms in British India. It was apprehended that a devolution of power to the Provinces even to the extent contemplated in the Act of 1919 might adversely affect the interests of the States; and it was, therefore, considered essential to have organisation for the Princes and States to safeguard their rights and interests. By the Government of India Act of 1935, the Constitutional Reforms in the Provinces have gone far beyond the stage contemplated in the Act of 1919, while our Organisation has unquestionably not only become weaker, but disorganised. An examination of the Constitution of the Chamber including, of course, its Executive body, have thus, I submit, become inevitable from this point of view alone.

I have often wondered whether the seriousness of the situation and the extreme weakness of the Chamber of Princes at the present moment have been widely and seriously recognised, or the painful and glaring fact that, at least during the last 30 or 40 years, and certainly since 1916 when the Princes Conferences first began to be held, followed in 1921 by the institution of the Chamber of Princes, the prestige of the Princes has never stood so low as, alas! it does today. It was not so low even during Lord Curzon's Viceroyalty. And I submit that it is for Your Highnesses and the Ministers to give to this disconcerting aspect of the question too your earnest consideration and to examine the causes that have contributed to this unhappy state of affairs. If that is done, the great deterioration which has taken place will leap to the eye.

I would urge with all respect that we should not shut our eyes to such glaring and incontrovertible facts as that the Chamber and its Standing Committee have at the present moment really ceased to be the accredited spokesmen of the States. As most of those present here must know, we have been actually told more than once that the Chamber, and with it, naturally, the Standing Committee, as they exist today, are not representative of the States.

We can leave alone earlier instances. But Your Highnesses and the Ministers present do not need to be reminded that when last year, during the Session of the Chamber of Princes, Officiating Chancellor, His Highness

the Maharaj-Rana of Dholpur, preferred the request – and that too in writing – that a Resolution be discussed in the open Chamber on the question of the Federal negotiations, he was informed that the Chamber of today was not representative enough to put forward proposals of such a nature on behalf of the States as a whole – and this in spite of the Resolutions passed in the full and formal Sessions of the Chamber of Princes in 1931 and 1932, to the effect that the Federal Constitution in its completed form and the draft bill relating thereto should be examined by the Chamber as well as by each individual State and that the discussions and negotiations undertaken by the representatives of the Chamber would be subject to the final confirmation and ratification by the Chamber as well as by each individual State.

All this, if the States had continued united and to act in concert, would have been impossible.

Again, when His Highness the late Maharajah of Patiala addressed the Political Secretary requesting that the representatives of the Chamber may, in accordance with previous practice, be associated with the trade negotiations with Britain which were then under contemplation, the reply received was, I gather, that the views of the States should be communicated to the Government of India through individual representations.

In fact, on these and other not infrequent occasions, we have been clearly told that the Chamber and its Standing Committee, as matters stand at present, have ceased to represent the States as a whole and especially the bigger States.

These, Your Highnesses and gentlemen, are significant facts which cannot be denied and which, I submit, in themselves are sufficient to dispel any doubt that may still be felt with regard to the imperative necessity of a serious consideration of the problem and of our making a serious effort to reconstitute our Chamber, so as to make it once again an organ of our joint deliberation and concerted action.

One injurious result of this lack of unity and of the present state of affairs has been that many important matters, which might have been dealt with and brought to a satisfactory conclusion in the past few years, still remain pending. Take for example, questions of supreme personal importance to the Princes and their Dynasties, like –

- (1) Commissions of Enquiry;
- (2) Successions of Heirs-Apparent;
- (3) Ceremonials, which involve matters relating to the honour, dignity, and prestige of Rulers and States;

or matters of no less importance to us, such as –

- (4) Courts of Arbitration;
- (5) Armies and the defence of our States, with which are connected Schemes for Internal Security;
- (6) Censorship of telegrams in time of emergency, so necessary in these troublesome times;
- (7) Sovereign rights of the States in Cantonments and other Ceded Areas;
- (8) Retrocession of jurisdiction over railway lands; and
- (9) Several other matters of political and economic importance affecting the vital rights and interests of the States.

I need not take up time by mentioning other instances some of which at least are of equal importance.

Another result of the withdrawal of most of the bigger States is that the finances of the Chamber today are in a very critical condition! In fact it can fairly be said that the Chamber is at present on the verge of bankruptcy.

I would beg Your Highnesses and gentlemen to believe that behind the proposal for the reorganisation and reform of the Chamber of Princes there is no Machiavellian scheme nor any deep-rooted plot that I know of on the part of any of the bigger States or individuals. Nor is there any intention or desire on the part of any one – least of all on mine, your President – that we should rush through this important matter or, as has been suggested, to formulate a scheme *ex parte*, and so on. Nor, again, is there any faction, party, or section of the Princes that I am aware of who are out to reorganise the Chamber “nearer to its own heart’s desire”.

* * *

But let me emphasise that it has never been proposed by anyone that no alternative scheme should be discussed here by us. That, it is perfectly open to anyone of Your Highnesses and the Ministers to do, should you so desire; and I – and I am sure everyone else – would welcome it, provided that any alternative scheme is practicable – *i.e.*, gives due weight to two essentials, namely, the number of lives affected, and the magnitude of economic and political interests involved. Without satisfying these tests any scheme must obviously fail to achieve unity. It is, I submit, our clear duty to see to it also that the scheme adopted effectively deals with and provides a practical remedy for eradicating the root causes which have done incalculable harm to our Chamber, and led to the secession of most of the bigger States – causes which, to the knowledge of many of us, have furthermore actually prevented several other Princes, including those of the so-called smaller States, from attending the Chamber and facing the unpleasantness and other attendant evils of elections and the canvassing and propaganda connected therewith. I for one – and I am sure I can say the same on behalf of many of us here – shall be very glad to give any such alternative proposals the most earnest and careful attention.

Nothing contained in the Resolution of the Standing Committee is more correct or – bearing in mind the objects in view – more to the point than the statement in paragraph 6 to the effect that disunity has been deepened in all minds by the present system of elections and that this evil has undeniably tended to destroy a force obviously of great political value, namely, the association in a position of joint responsibility of some of the most important States.

Eliminate the present most harmful, and what undoubtedly is at the same time, for the Princes, most undignified, system of elections and the canvassing and propaganda attendant thereon, and we shall – it is my firm conviction – have eliminated at least 80 per cent. of the evils which have led to the non-participation of several States and which, God forbid, if continued, will, as surely as night follows day, lead to many more States going out; and such withdrawals will by no means be confined solely to the bigger States. The only result, I gravely fear, can be the death, without even a decent burial, of the Chamber of Princes, which we were able to get established at the sacrifice of much time and trouble.

One essential and wholesome remedy of this fundamental evil would be open voting where votes have to be taken or recorded. This would effectively do away with canvassing as it exists today, and its consequent evils.

I have heard it said that canvassing and propaganda are only to be expected in any democratic system, and that elections and voting which obtain in the Chamber are part of such a system. I trust that I shall be absolved of the charge of being personal or controversial, if I say, in the interest of the *izzat* and dignity and the good name and well-being of the Princes and States, that this argument, pushed to its logical conclusion, would mean that we should also have wholesome checks and safeguards on no less democratic lines in regard to elections - *i.e.*, make ourselves amenable to the discipline provided elsewhere, *e.g.*, in British India, and even in democratic England, whereby elections in certain contingencies can be impugned, and after enquiry by legal process declared to be *null* and *void* and so on. Just imagine the indignity of deposits, their forfeiture, and the ignominy of the verdict of corrupt practice, etc.!

In order that we may be enabled to formulate the best scheme possible and one which is likely to elicit the largest measure of support amongst the Princes and States, big as well as small, and fairly satisfy the legitimate claims and aspirations of both categories of States, as well as dispel the suspicions and apprehensions which are unfortunately entertained in certain quarters, it is essential that all points of view should be fully placed before this Committee - as they are actually represented today in its personnel. And as time is the essence, it is imperative that any flaws in, or any objections to, any schemes discussed by us during our deliberations, should be ventilated here and now, instead of being raised at a subsequent date. Otherwise, valuable time would be lost, and interminable difficulties would be experienced and obstacles would arise in our path. I would, therefore, as your President, beg of all the Princes and Ministers to speak out frankly. I feel sure I am also voicing the feelings of all present here when I appeal for constructive proposals and, in view of the vital importance of the matter, for the avoidance of obstructive tactics.

His Highness the Maharajah of Dewas (Junior), whom I had the pleasure of meeting here the other day, and His Highness of Bilaspur are unfortunately unable to assist in our labours as they have had to proceed to Europe owing to ill health. I regret that His Highness the new Maharajah of Patiala, who had been added as a Member of this Committee, and His Highness the Nawab of Bahawalpur have been prevented from coming owing to urgent matters demanding their presence in their States. His Highness the Maharaj-Rana of Dholpur was also invited to serve on this Committee; but I greatly regret that he was unable to accede to our request in the matter. In order to make our Committee still more representative and to carry further confidence, some more Ministers too have, with the consent of the Standing Committee, been added, namely -

Nawab Aliyavar Jung, Hyderabad;
Sardar C. S. Angre, Gwalior;
Qazi Sir Azizuddin Ahmed, Datia;
Sardar K. M. Panikkar, Patiala

Mr. V. M. Pawar, Dewas (Junior);
 Rao Bahadur Y. A. Thombare, Sangli; and
 Colonel Zorawar Singhji, Panna; as also
 Mir Maqbool Mahmood.

I now turn to the question of the admission, in their own right, to the Membership of the Chamber of Princes, of certain other smaller States. That is a matter on which at least I hope there is not going to be much divergence of opinion. As you are aware a Criteria Committee was appointed some time ago to consider what tests should be prescribed which would entitle more States to be admitted. That Committee has unfortunately not yet met. Of its five Members, His late Highness of Patiala is, alas! no more; Their Highness of Dewas (Junior) and Bilaspur are in England; and His Highness of Wankaner and I are the only two Members present here. Thus, my hope cannot be realised of holding a meeting of the Criteria Committee here after we have finished our labours in connection with the reorganisation of the Chamber. The labours and recommendations of the Chamber of Princes Reorganisation Committee will, I have no doubt, help to simplify the task of the Criteria Committee when it meets later on.

Contrary to the impression which has been created, I have every sympathy for the smaller States. I have written and spoken publicly on many occasions on this question. I am all in favour, and have been so for the last five years and more, of the admission of certain smaller States on clearly defined tests which have yet to be settled. The only difference between myself and some others is as to the means by which this should be done. I have held all along that to deal with this question first would be to lessen the chances of such admission and, what is far more serious to us — not only those who are already Members, but also those who seek to become new Members, of the Chamber — would be calculated by itself to bring about the complete disruption of our Chamber. Once the necessary reform has been carried out and confidence restored in the minds of the bigger States, I am in a position positively to state that there will be no objection on the part of the bigger States to the admission of such smaller States as are clearly entitled to be admitted.

When there is dissatisfaction amongst both the bigger and the smaller States with the present state of affairs, and the causes which have contributed to that have to be examined and proposals formulated which would elicit general support, a Committee like ours, which has to deal with the reorganisation of the Chamber, could not possibly ignore the interests of the smaller States. For, no reform of the Chamber could be complete or equitable which ignored the interests of the smaller States as well. And to think only of the bigger, and not of the smaller, States would, I repeat, be unfair, and to this I personally could never be a party. For, without desiring to bring in any controversial matter I am constrained to remark that, in spite of the impression to the contrary which has been created amongst the smaller States, I have, as of old, still the greatest sympathy and friendship for the smaller States, whose battles I have unceasingly fought for the last 22 years and more, and whose cause and legitimate rights and interests I have unfailingly

championed all the time, and I hope God may enable me to do so to the end of my days, whatever the outcome of our present discussions. I challenge anyone to prove anything to the contrary.

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As for the proposed Committee or Council of Ministers I entertain the hope that on this point too there will not be much difference of opinion. I think every fair-minded person, Prince or Minister, who has given the matter any serious thought will feel profoundly thankful that the Hydari Committee was constituted when it was, and will gratefully appreciate the valuable work which it has done and the incalculable services which it has rendered to the Princes and States, both big and small. I wonder where we should have been in regard to Federal problems without the labours of the Hydari Committee. We have also gratefully to bear in mind the great assistance rendered by the Government of Hyderabad to all the States in making available, so freely and generously, much material, including matters on which legal advice had been taken by them, bearing on the general question of Federation, the Instrument of Accession, and the Limitations and Reservations to be made by the States in regard to the Federal Legislative list.

I am, therefore, in hopes that we shall also be able to agree in a statesmanlike manner to the proposal to establish a Council of Ministers, which, in addition to dealing with Federal questions, will also be able to render valuable assistance in other matters of no less importance to the States.

The Ministers' body, in its turn, will I am equally convinced need the support of the Princes in regard to certain matters, both federal and non-federal.

There seem to prevail certain erroneous ideas about the position taken up by, and the view point of, the bigger States. As President of this Committee, it is not right that I should say anything which might appear to be in a partisan spirit. But it is certainly my clear duty to place before Your Highnesses and the Ministers certain important facts relating to the dissatisfaction of the bigger as well as the smaller States.

It has been stated that the bigger States in their attitude towards the Chamber are actuated by considerations of mere prestige and dignity, and that, in keeping themselves aloof from the Chamber, they are not influenced by any logical reasoning – in fact, that there is no real gulf to be bridged between the bigger and the smaller States, and that, therefore, there is no necessity for any stress to be laid on the importance of getting the bigger States back into the Chamber. I venture to say that a moment's consideration will reveal the fallacy of, as well as the lack of political sagacity in, holding any such views. Some of the observations which I have already made in my speech today, and the facts which stare us all in the face, will in themselves be sufficient to establish that. I have even heard it said that, if the bigger States refrain permanently from participating in the activities of the Chamber, and that if they decide to take other steps to safeguard their own interests, the loss will be theirs and not that of the smaller States, and that the Chamber will still continue to function without any serious consequences to the States, still less to the smaller States.

I will not attempt here to deal with such strange arguments. But in fairness to the big States may I say just this much? It is not any

exaggerated notions of prestige or dignity that are responsible for the attitude of the big States – an attitude which, in the interests of unity and the well-being of the Princes and States as a whole, I am sure nobody regrets more than the big States themselves their having been compelled to adopt in view of the state of affairs which at present exists. All that they ask, in the light of the actual experience of the past few years, is that effective measures be brought into force to ensure that due weight is given to their expensive interests and that, being in a minority, their votes should not be swamped, and their voice should not be stifled, by the preponderating votes and numbers of the smaller States, also that some matters which have brought about the present state of disruption, and not only that, but which have adversely reflected on the dignity and fair name of the Princes and States, should be put right.

I would assure everybody that the bigger States are as anxious, as should be all the other Princes and Ministers, that that great Institution of such benefit to the States, namely, the Chamber of Princes, should not only be preserved, but strengthened and made even more effective, for the purpose of safeguarding the common rights and interests of the States and their Rulers.

When things reached a crisis, a small Committee of Ministers, which was appointed to go into the very question now engaging our attention, had amongst other proposals suggested that in the Chamber of Princes itself, as in the proposed Committee of Ministers, no resolution should be considered as having been carried by a majority unless that majority also included 50 per cent. of the States (present and voting) which have been allotted two or more than two seats in the proposed Upper House of the Federal Legislature. But some of us thought that this would only accentuate the unhappy differences between the bigger and smaller States; and, I am sure, everyone will be glad to learn that such a proposition does not today form part of the expectations and wishes of the bigger States.

There was, I am aware, an apprehension in the minds of many that the principle of “one State, one vote” in the Chamber of Princes was also in danger of being altered.

May I, for a moment, digress and remind those who may not be aware of the fact that, when discussions were taking place between the Officers of the British Government and the Committee of Princes relating to the Constitution of the Chamber of Princes a little before it was inaugurated, His Highness the late Maharajah Scindia of Gwalior – to whose sympathy, sagacity and support the Chamber and the States, both big and small owe so much – and I opposed plural voting, and from the very commencement very strongly urged that each State, big or small, should have one vote each in the Chamber; and in this we were heartily supported by His Highness the late Maharajah of Patiala, as will be clear from the official proceedings of the 14th August 1920.

Today, no part of any scheme or proposals which the bigger States are likely to favour urges plural voting; and I trust that this will reassure all who may have doubts on the subject that the principle of “one State, one vote” is not in any way to be interfered with.

Before concluding, may I, in all friendliness, and with the utmost sympathy towards the smaller States, earnestly plead that every one of us should do the best possible for the sake of unity? Unity is the crying need of the moment. All other matters are of comparatively secondary importance.

During the last three or four days the air has been thick with rumours of all kinds. I sincerely hope, in the interests of each and every one of us, and, above all, for the cause of the Princes and States and their subjects, that such rumours are false. But I have been told that this Conference is likely to break up without achieving the much desired goal. I have heard it said that no decision is possible at this moment, and that there must be another meeting of the Chamber of Princes Reorganisation Committee—some suggest in February next, and some in the early autumn.

Let me in all earnestness sound a note of friendly caution that if we procrastinate or delay the decision, the cause will suffer, not of the bigger States alone, nor of the smaller States exclusively. The entire Order of Princes and all the States will undeniably suffer from any such delay. Remember, I pray you, that opportunity does not often knock at the door. If we do not come to a fair and satisfactory decision at this psychological moment it may be too late. In the ordinary course of events, we should before very long receive the Revised Instrument of Accession and the comments of the British Government on the safeguards, limitations and reservations which the States have proposed in regard to Federation. This meeting may succeed in delaying tactics; but the British Government will not wait for our answer until such time as we attain unity, and Federation is a problem in regard to which, above everything else, we must have unity and the closest consultation and co-ordination.

Are the States to be disunited even at this critical juncture in a matter of such vital importance on which the fate of the States—indeed their very existence—in the days to come depends? Are we going to permit matters so to shape themselves that posterity will blame us for our inertia and lack of vision? There is a vast difference between rushing matters through on the one hand, and shutting our eyes to obvious dangers and losing valuable time and opportunities which will not recur, on the other hand, and between saving the situation while there is yet time and suicidal delays. Surely, none of us would have it said about ourselves—“Nero fiddled while Rome burnt”.

On the outcome of our deliberations and decisions in this Committee; on whether or not we are able to evolve a scheme to attain the object in view—so vitally and urgently necessary in the interests of the Princes and States as a whole; on Your Highnesses present here, and on the rest of the Princes who are Members of the Chamber, contributing their full quota to the restoration of unity for all time and the creation of an effective Organisation representative of all the States; and on you gentlemen, the Ministers who are present here, and on your colleagues in the other States, will depend not only the existence of the Chamber of Princes, but, for reasons which should be obvious, the very destiny of the States in the days to come.

(b) Extracts from the Speech delivered by General His Highness the Maharajah at His Highness' Birthday Banquet at Lallgarh on the 7th October 1938.

Some three weeks ago, when the war clouds were gathering thick and fast, I placed unreservedly at the command of His Imperial Majesty, our beloved King-Emperor, my own sword and the services of my Army and the entire resources of the Bikaner State. And in doing so, on behalf of my State, myself, my family, my Chiefs and Nobles and my other subjects, I knew that all classes and communities of my people stood solidly behind me.

As I observed less than twelve months ago at the State Banquet during His Excellency the Viceroy's visit on the occasion of my Golden Jubilee, the contributions of the Indian States can bring but a modest reinforcement to the might of Britain. But the certainty that the Princes and States of India will rally round their King-Emperor and stand firmly by the Empire in all crises, is, I venture to think, a moral asset of the Empire.

In placing unhesitatingly at the disposal of our gracious Emperor our services and resources, the first and foremost consideration was that of duty, plain and simple—a duty imposed on all men of honour, of integrity, and of uprightness, who set any value on their plighted word.

The Hindu religion, as indeed the various religions of the people of India, strictly enjoins loyalty to the person and throne of the King—loyalty which has been the proud heritage of our Motherland. And it is beyond doubt or dispute that, like His late Majesty King George V and Queen Mary, our present King-Emperor and Queen-Empress entertain genuine love and sympathy for India.

Then there is for us to emulate and live up to, the high tradition, as also the lofty standard, set, both in peace and in war, by my Ancestors in the centuries that have passed—unflinching in loyalty and steadfast in devotion to the Emperor, and staunch as allies and faithful as friends.

May I also say that patriotism is not the monopoly of any one section or community in India, and the Princes and people of the Indian States justly claim their due share of patriotism and love of the Motherland? There was also involved the consideration of one's duty to India as one saw it. Then there was the conviction that, should the call to arms come, the spectacle of India once again arrayed in the battle-fields on the side of Britain would go to show that the heart of India was sound, and would furthermore strengthen India's claims to her rightful status within the British Commonwealth of Nations.

As I said in my telegram to His Excellency the Viceroy, the proven loyalty of the Princes and people of the Indian States has no price, nor is it a matter for bargain or barter. And I have no doubt that not only in other States, but in several other parts of India as well, the view will not be shared that the hour of the Empire's need is a suitable opportunity for making capital out of England's difficulties, nor the view that service can be rendered only in return for a price paid in advance.

These, in brief, were the considerations which determined me to take the step which I did – a step which, God forbid, should a similar emergency recur, I would, from conviction, take again. These were doubtless the considerations which also influenced such a large number of other Princes to make similar offers when it appeared that war was imminent; and had the International crisis not subsided, I have no doubt that the remaining Princes would have followed suit without exception and without hesitation and delay.

From the point of reasoned self-interest too, I am convinced that, as in the past so in the future, the greatest gains – political or otherwise – to any country or community are far more likely to be obtained from opportunities honourably and earnestly seized at the right moment and in the right way, or in other words from “playing the game”.

I can best illustrate the point by referring to the British Dominions. I am old enough to have seen what may perhaps be called the meteoric political rise of these Dominions, which less than forty years ago were all also termed “Colonies”.

Canada, Australia, Newfoundland and New Zealand – and also South Africa, which barely a dozen years before the outbreak in 1914 of the Great War was fighting Great Britain – none of these Dominions attempted to make capital out of that crisis nor sold their service for the sake of political advantage. On the contrary they all rose like one man to the aid of England, and won lasting renown and her gratitude by their heroism and valour, by sacrifices on the battle-fields, and by loyalty and whole-heartedly identifying themselves with the King and the Empire. They eventually gained their independence and their equal status as free partners in the Empire through the Statute of Westminster, which, however, was not passed until 1931, or thirteen years after the end of the Great War.

No one can forget the great and loyal services India rendered to the British Crown and the Empire throughout the Great War. I myself was one of the sons of India who was privileged to proceed with the Indian Expeditionary Force and to fight in France and Flanders, and also in Egypt, in those dark days. The valour and sacrifices of our Indian soldiers in the many theatres of war and the help in the shape of man-power and money which our country poured out so ungrudgingly and lavishly are already matters of history.

I am aware that after the end of the Great War India, too, had expectations of certain legitimate hopes and aspirations being fulfilled. And I do not lose sight of the fact that what happened afterwards was a matter of profound disappointment to India. It is true that in respect of Constitutional Reforms and in certain other important directions, the recognition by successive British Governments of India's services and sacrifices fell short of what was her due.

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Although British policy must share the blame for not doing full justice to India's claims in the past, yet when an impartial survey of the events of the first few years succeeding the Armistice of 1918 is attempted, I fear that the verdict of history will be that not Great Britain alone, but also India, must share the blame.

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Well, I need not go further into a political retrospect. But the fact remains that, whatever be the rights and wrongs of the question, the position today in that the measure of Constitutional Reforms enacted by the British Government, together with their policy in other important directions, has failed to satisfy the legitimate aspirations of British India. We of the Indian States, far from denying or forgetting this fact, do recognise and regret this position.

Taking everything into consideration, however — the faults of officialdom, the proverbial lack of imagination displayed in the past by Governments in India and in England, the many splendid opportunities thrown away of meeting the just aspirations of both British India and the States, and the tendency to forget those who are real and proven friends — the point still remains whether anything so serious has occurred as to justify the view that England has forfeited all claims to the friendship and comradeship of British India or of the Indian States, even in the face of a grave crisis. I make bold to assert that nothing so serious has yet happened as to warrant such an extreme decision. The occasion for such a decision would arise only when events fully justify that course. And the time for a determined effort to improve, to rectify, and even to insist upon redress is I venture to think after we have given our fullest aid in an emergency, and not during its existence.

I am inclined to agree with the view expressed by Sir Sikander Hyat Khan, the Prime Minister of the Punjab, that whatever constitutional progress has been achieved was not the result of political agitation, but the direct consequence of the sacrifices made by India in the Great War.

Let us examine another aspect of the question. As Sir Jogendra Singh rightly observed the other day, India, in fighting in the far-flung battlefields of the Empire from 1914 to 1918, was also fighting her own battles; and India, as he said, was saved from the frightful consequences of the last War by her marching forward to stem the tide of invasion from her own frontiers.

Would not a crisis such as that with which we were recently faced shatter the entire fabric of society? Is India so isolated and safe that she would be immune from all dangers by land, sea and air at the hands of the enemy? Could India possibly escape the disasters following in the wake of a war in which the Empire was involved — even if one could for a moment accept the absurd hypothesis that whilst Great Britain and the British Empire were at war, India would be treated by those fighting against the rest of the Empire as a neutral or friendly country?

Even supposing that India refused to extend the hand of friendship to Great Britain in such a world war, and even if any party in India contributed towards the weakening of England and the downfall of the British Empire, would that really be a gain, politically or otherwise, to us? India may for a brief space secure independence — of sorts. But can any practical man or woman really believe that India would at once be able to stand on her own feet — alone and unaided? Would it not be that the victors in such a war would in turn promptly annex India, which would be powerless and impotent to resist? And instead of being associated with Great Britain would India not be placed under an altogether different yoke — a yoke harsh and

intolerant, perhaps a Fascist regime or Dictatorship, in which the slightest difference of political opinion might easily lead to the scaffold or to the firing squad?

Apart from a matter of duty, it is also my strong conviction that in a time of crisis it would be in the real interests of India to sink all differences and close up her ranks and present a united front, along with the Dominions, and that by casting in our lot with Great Britain, and putting aside for the time being all political quarrels – which, however important, are after all domestic matters compared with the graver issues at stake – we British India and the Indian States, will be enabled to prove to the hilt our valid claims.

I am one of those who believe that by that method, and by that method alone, would we help our Motherland to rise to her full stature of nationhood; and I think we would thereby; at the same time, be putting the enemies of India to shame, and creating a feeling of remorse and causing pangs of conscience in those who, through narrow outlook, still stand in the way of our attaining Dominion Status – an ideal to which but a short time ago the country as a whole, including Indian India, publicly subscribed, add an ideal with which the majority of the people of India would surely still be content, namely, the ideal of equal and honourable partnership in the British Commonwealth of Nations, under the ægis of the King-Emperor.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the amount of Rainfall recorded in the Bikaner State during the year 1937-38.

Serial number	Rain gauge Stations	Nov. 1937		Dec. 1937		January 1938		February 1938		March 1938		April 1938		May 1938		June 1938		July 1938		August 1938		Sept. 1938		October 1938		Total for 1937-38		Total for 1936-37	
		Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents
1	Bikaner	..	48	6	65	1	35	2	60	5	14	12	32
2	Palana	..	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	2	1	..	84	3	15	..	..	..	6	45	15	56
3	Surpura	..	35	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	4	25	..	25	..	75	..	..	..	6	3	10	80
4	Lunkaransar	..	74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	8	..	28	1	55	..	..	..	5	65	12	54
5	Dungargah	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	64	1	7	8	3	22	..	..	7	25	6	69
6	Sujangarh	..	45	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	75	..	73	..	15	..	14	..	3	44	8	7
7	Ratangarh	..	48	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	20	3	58	1	31	..	10	..	7	66	15	11
8	Sardarsahr	..	23	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84	..	75	..	73	..	22	..	3	6	6	84
9	Churu	..	27	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	2	80	4	95	..	65	..	91	..	9	98	13	3
10	Rajgarh	..	13	..	..	19	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	52	..	81	1	59	..	98	..	7	39	15	99
11	Roni	..	..	..	..	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	1	99	..	87	..	..	..	3	57	10	7
12	Sri Ganganagar	..	37	..	..	9	..	..	..	3	..	17	..	..	..	4	68	1	18	..	63	..	..	..	8	28	5	93
13	Karanpur	..	18	..	..	10	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	56	..	73	..	81	..	..	..	4	43	6	10
14	Padampur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	..	67	..	..	..	4	79	3	23	..	45	..	..	..	9	92	3	89
15	Raisinghnagar	..	23	..	..	31	..	..	18	..	..	55	..	..	..	1	97	..	51	..	..	..	..	..	3	75	4	30
16	Anupgarh	..	..	..	..	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	..	21	..	56	..	..	..	1	87	5	23
17	Suratgarh	..	23	..	..	62	..	..	69	..	10	..	..	..	..	1	30	..	92	..	68	..	..	..	4	92	5	52
18	Hanumangarh	..	5	..	..	50	1	..	30	..	..	3	..	65	5	9	..	..	42	1	65	..	30	..	9	99	11	51
19	Nohar	..	15	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	85	..	..	41	3	77	..	24	..	5	81	12	72
20	Bhadra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	20	1	95	1	15	1	..	..	60	..	..	5	50	15	35
	TOTAL	..	5	6	25	6	25	2	17	13	73	1	22	15	77	25	99	25	99	25	93	3	11	2	83	120	19	197	47
AVERAGE OF ALL STATIONS																										6	1	9	87

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the prices of staple food-grains in the Bikaner State during the year 1937-38.

Serial No.	Names of articles	DISTRICT SADAR								DISTRICT SUJANGARH								DISTRICT RAJGARH							
		First quarter		Second quarter		Third quarter		Fourth quarter		First quarter		Second quarter		Third quarter		Fourth quarter		First quarter		Second quarter		Third quarter		Fourth quarter	
		Last year	Current year	Last year	Current year	Last year	Current year	Last year	Current year	Last year	Current year	Last year	Current year	Last year	Current year	Last year	Current year	Last year	Current year	Last year	Current year	Last year	Current year	Last year	Current year
1	Wheat ...	9	10	9	12	9½	13	8½	13	9	10½	8½	12½	9½	13	10	13½	10	10½	9½	13	10½	14	10	14
2	Millet ...	12	10	11	12	11	11	10	10	14	11½	13½	12½	12	12½	10	11	15½	11½	14½	13	13½	13	12	12½
3	Gram ...	16	14	15	16	14	14	14½	12	16	14	14½	15½	13½	13½	14	12½	18	16½	17½	17	18	16½	16½	13½
4	Moong ...	7	8	7	7½	8	7½	7	7	9½	9½	9	9½	8½	8	8	7½	12	10	10½	10½	9½	8½	8½	7½
5	Moth ...	18	13	16	13	16	12	14	11	17½	13	18	12½	15	12½	13	11½	19	16	17	16½	16	15½	16	13
6	Barley ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	12	14	13	13½	13	13½	16
7	Jawar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	12½	19	12½	20½	12½	21	14

Serial No.	Names of articles	DISTRICT SURATGARH								DISTRICT GANGANAGAR								DISTRICT RAISINGHNAGAR							
		First quarter		Second quarter		Third quarter		Fourth quarter		First quarter		Second quarter		Third quarter		Fourth quarter		First quarter		Second quarter		Third quarter		Fourth quarter	
		Last year	Current year	Last year	Current year	Last year	Current year	Last year	Current year	Last year	Current year	Last year	Current year	Last year	Current year	Last year	Current year	Last year	Current year	Last year	Current year	Last year	Current year	Last year	Current year
1	Wheat ...	10	11	11½	14	11	15	10½	15	10½	13½	12	16	12	17½	12	18	10½	12½	11	15	11	16	11½	17
2	Millet ...	13	12	12½	13	11	11	10½	12½	12½	12½	13½	13	19	13½	12	16	12	12½	12½	12	10	10	12	12
3	Gram ...	18	18	20	19	17	18	17½	15	10	19	20	20½	19	18½	19	14	19	19	18½	20	18½	17½	19	15
4	Moong ...	9	9	9	7	6	7	6	6	10	9½	10	9	8	8	8	7	11	10	10½	9	8	6	8	6
5	Moth ...	15	13	12	14	12	13	12	13	16	16	16	16	13	15½	14½	16	16	13	14	12½	12	11½	12	12
6	Barley ...	18	18	18	22	17	20	18	19	19	20	19	24	19	26	20	21	18	20	18½	23	18	23	20	20
7	Jawar ...	14	13	13	15	10	10	13	18	12½	15	13	15	10	16	19	20	14	15	11	16	19	16½	14	23

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the details of Registration work done during the year 1937-38.

Name of document			1936-37						1937-38							
			No. of deeds registered	Aggregate value of Property			Fees realized			No. of deeds registered	Aggregate value of Property			Fees realized		
				Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.		Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
Mortgage	...	...	764	10,84,184	9	6	3,101	8	0	840	11,34,421	10	6	3,556	0	0
Sale	...	...	1,255	11,41,286	13	3	4,388	0	0	1,255	11,23,278	10	6	4,465	4	0
Will	...	...	46	.....			116	0	0	60	7,200	0	0	175	0	0
Bonds	...	...	129	1,04,340	14	6	338	0	0	180	1,20,435	7	9	299	8	0
Miscellaneous	...	...	355	6,43,365	11	6	1,639	0	0	365	14,42,970	8	9	1,730	4	0
Total			2,549	29,76,178	0	9	9,582	8	0	2,700	38,28,306	5	6	10,226	0	0

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts during the year 1937-38.

Courts	NUMBER OF OFFENCES					NUMBER OF PERSONS DEALT WITH										NUMBER OF PERSONS DISPOSED OF					Persons remaining at the end of the year	
	Number of offences reported during past year	Pending from the last year	Reported during the year	Total	Disposed of during the current year	Pending at the end of the current year	Remaining at the end of the last year	Brought to trial						Total		Discharged without trial	Acquitted	Convicted	Committed or referred	Died or escaped or transferred		Total
								Arrested by Police	Upon Warrant	On Summons	Voluntary	Arrested in presence of Magistrate	Past year	Present year including balance of past year								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
High Court	54	18	44	62	53	9	39	82	...	...	...	...	82	121	1	41	61	...	...	103	18
Nazims' Courts	265	36	285	321	268	53	85	265	...	141	3	...	408	493	81	97	180	...	17	375	218	
District Judges' Courts	1,418	268	1,385	1,653	1,388	265	562	757	126	1,011	20	1	1,913	2,478	954	700	421	86	32	2,193	285	
Revenue Officers' Courts	89	15	76	91	80	11	15	89	3	65	59	...	216	231	68	95	31	...	1	195	36	
Munsiffs' Courts	936	168	930	1,098	882	216	215	329	234	758	101	...	1,422	1,637	408	753	227	1	22	1,411	226	
Tehsildars' Courts	941	158	1,017	1,175	1,045	130	262	402	78	1,141	50	...	1,164	1,936	450	895	311	6	27	1,689	247	
Honorary Magistrates' Court at Sadar.	103	32	41	73	69	4	66	5	6	56	1	...	68	134	50	71	5	...	...	126	8
Total	3,809	695	3,778	4,473	3,785	688	1,244	1,929	448	3,174	234	1	5,273	7,030	2,012	2,652	1,236	93	99	6,092	1,038	

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the result of appeals against the decisions of the Criminal Courts during the year 1937-38.

Courts	Balance of last year		Instituted during the year		Total		Applications rejected		NUMBER OF PERSONS DEALT WITH AND CASES DISPOSED OF										Pending			
									SENTENCES				Proceedings quashed		Referred		Further enquiries ordered					
	Cases	Persons	Confirmed	Modified		Reversed																
				Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
High Court	24	17	396	682	420	729	39	132	268	369	25	26	54	145	7	9	...	...	10	11	17	27
District Magistrates' Courts	3	3	61	96	64	99	1	3	37	54	15	17	10	24	...	..	...	...	1	1	...	...
District Judges' Courts ...	3	3	112	195	115	198	4	8	77	128	8	10	21	41	...	...	1	3	...	...	4	8
Total ...	30	53	569	973	599	1,026	44	143	382	551	48	53	85	210	7	9	1	3	11	12	21	35

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement of Civil work showing the nature and value of Original suits filed and disposed of during the year 1937-38.

Courts	Opening balance		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand		Total		Undisposed of		Closing balance		SUITS FILED DURING THE PRESENT YEAR										SUITS DISPOSED OF DURING THE CURRENT YEAR											
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Value								Suits for landed property	Suits for monetary transactions	Suits for other rights	No. of suits under Rs. 100	No. of suits above Rs. 100 but under Rs. 500	No. of suits above Rs. 500 but under Rs. 1,000	No. of suits above Rs. 1,000 but under Rs. 5,000	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000	Ex parte	Admitted & compromised	Cases disposed of after being contested	Otherwise disposed of	Value	Average duration
											12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19															20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Rs.	A. P.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26					
1 Court	15	8	23	10	38	18	30	14	8	4	6,29,974	8 6	...	...	6	3	...	...	...	...	6	2	4	7	1	3,23,613	9	3	24
District Judges' Courts	166	137	578	523	744	660	607	509	137	151	5,76,956	1 9	36	471	16	164	148	29	101	29	123	110	183	93	5,11,250	4	0	4	9			
Magistrates' Courts	661	631	2,498	2,074	3,159	2,708	2,525	2,068	631	610	5,82,618	1 3	53	1,945	76	644	978	228	95	...	611	471	622	364	5,72,367	4	3	2	19			
Magistrates' Courts	32	39	270	264	302	303	263	281	39	22	19,675	2 9	...	265	...	194	71	...	...	...	63	105	33	80	20,862	1	9	1	19
Magistrate's Court at Sadar	259	250	1,127	1,052	1,385	1,302	1,135	1,082	250	220	69,440	0 9	...	1,052	...	729	323	...	...	...	513	262	171	136	84,637	0	0	2	26
Total	1,132	1,068	4,496	3,923	5,628	4,991	4,560	3,954	1,068	1,037	18,88,663	15 6	89	3,739	95	1,731	1,520	257	196	35	1,312	992	1,016	674	15,12,730	3	9	0	3	1		

APPENDIX IX.

Statement of Civil work showing the result of applications for execution of decrees during the year 1937-38.

Courts	Opening balance		Value of opening balance for the present year	Applications brought to the Register			Total			Disposed of			Closing balance			Nature of applications pending disposal at the end of the year		
	Past year	Present year		Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Below 6 months	Below 12 months	Above 12 months
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
High Court	...	...	Rs. as. p. 4,53,368 8 0	47	23	Rs. as. p. 4,78,849 4 6	77	68	Rs. as. p. 9,34,217 12 6	32	38	Rs. as. p. 4,69,967 6 6	45	30	Rs. as. p. 4,64,250 6 0	7	2	21
District Judges' Courts	...	...	8,69,269 2 6	778	638	1,23,222 9 9	1,123	874	1,89,249 12 3	877	599	8,36,371 9 6	246	276	10,56,120 2 9	105	74	83
Munsiffs' Courts	...	...	3,68,600 9 9	2,617	2,131	80,03,470 6 9	3,338	2,701	11,72,070 15 6	2,668	2,104	8,00,052 3 6	570	597	3,72,018 12 0	201	134	125
Tehsildars' Courts	...	...	2,061 0 6	189	141	10,794 7 3	209	161	12,855 7 9	189	145	11,230 15 6	20	16	1,624 8 0	9	6	1
Honorary Munsiffs' Court at Sadar	...	...	34,837 8 9	1,117	1,015	85,986 1 6	1,365	1,392	1,20,773 10 3	988	1,034	86,948 14 0	377	358	33,829 12 3	343	5	10
TOTAL	1,231	1,258	17,30,136 13 0	4,778	3,938	24,02,272 12 9	6,012	5,196	41,32,409 10 3	4,754	3,920	22,01,566 1 0	1,258	1,276	19,27,843 9 3	665	221	210

APPENDIX X.

Statement showing the number and result of appeals in Civil suits during the year 1937-38.

Court	Opening balance				Filed		Total		Disposed of		Closing balance		Value of appeals filed		How disposed of						Average duration																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
	Past year	Present year	3	1	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Decisions reversed		Decisions amended		Cases remanded for re-trial		Cases compromised or otherwise disposed of		Past year	Present year																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
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APPENDIX XII.—Receipts.

Abstract Statement of Receipts and Expenditure

Serial No	Heads of Receipts					Estimate, 1937-38	Accounts 1937-38	Remarks
	Revenue Receipts.							
	<i>Ordinary.</i>					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
C	Principal Heads of Revenue :—							
1	Land Revenue	...	...	...	...	24,61,450 0 0	23,17,248 6 6	
2	Miscellaneous Revenue and Duties...	...	...	...	...	1,86,800 0 0	1,54,841 12 6	
3	Sale of Government Property	...	...	...	...	2,62,800 0 0	1,40,361 9 9	
4	Stamps	...	...	...	...	95,070 0 0	81,873 9 0	
5	Customs	...	...	...	...	20,00,000 0 0	17,54,826 6 3	
6	Excise	...	...	...	...	17,51,500 0 0	12,64,882 8 6	
7	Salt	...	...	...	...	99,894 0 0	45,748 9 0	
8	Registration	...	...	...	...	11,400 0 0	11,102 0 0	
9	Forest	...	...	...	...	5,020 0 0	6,734 6 6	
	TOTAL					68,73,934 0 0	57,77,619 4 0	
D10	State Railway	...	...	...	...	44,00,000 0 0	48,93,314 8 7	
E	Irrigation :—							
11	Works for which capital accounts are kept (Gang Canal)	...	...	...	...	12,23,000 0 0	13,45,103 7 10	
12	Works for which no capital accounts are kept (Ghaggar Canal)	...	...	...	...	30,100 0 0	42,239 0 6	
	TOTAL					12,53,100 0 0	13,87,342 8 4	
F	Minerals :—							
13	Coal	...	...	...	...	1,75,300 0 0	1,74,828 3 7	
14	Multani Mitti	...	...	...	...	16,000 0 0	12,782 11 9	
15	Quarries	...	...	...	...	2,500 0 0	1,901 10 3	
	TOTAL					1,93,800 0 0	1,89,512 9 7	
G	Civil Administration :—							
16	State Savings Bank	...	...	...	...	5,000 0 0	7,208 14 10	
17	Life Insurance Department	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
18	Stationery and Printing	...	...	...	...	53,300 0 0	47,745 3 9	
19	Stores Committee	...	...	...	...	1,500 0 0	1,305 14 0	
20	General Records Office	...	...	...	...	300 0 0	224 0 0	
	TOTAL					60,100 0 0	56,484 7 0	

APPENDIX XII.—Expenditure.

of the Bikaner State for the year 1937-38.

Serial No.	Heads of Expenditure					Estimates 1937-38	Accounts 1937-38	Remarks
	Expenditure.							
	<i>Ordinary</i>					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
A1	Devasthan	...	...	...	...	67,675 0 0	68,093 7 3	
B2	Palace	...	...	...	...	16,41,955 0 0	15,79,217 14 3	
C	Direct Demands on Revenue :—							
3	Land Revenue	..	...	...	...	4,43,768 0 0	4,09,317 12 10	
4	Stamps	...	...	...	...	4,700 0 0	4,295 8 9	
5	Customs	...	...	...	...	1,49,729 0 0	1,59,011 2 0	
6	Excise	...	...	...	...	6,88,595 0 0	6,46,386 10 7	
7	Salt	...	...	...	...	12,109 0 0	11,227 11 6	
8	Forest	...	...	...	...	3,001 0 0	2,723 3 9	
	TOTAL					13,01,902 0 0	12,32,962 1 5	
D 9	State Railway	..	...	...	...	29,60,170 0 0	30,94,711 4 0	
E	Irrigation :—							
10	Works for which capital accounts are kept (Gang Canal)	...	...	...	...	3,93,062 0 0	3,73,590 9 8	
11	Works for which no capital accounts are kept (Ghaggar Canal)	...	...	...	...	28,313 0 0	28,292 9 3	
	TOTAL					4,21,875 0 0	4,01,883 3 11	
F	Minerals:—							
12	Palana Colliery	...	...	...	...	60,200 0 0	48,993 13 0	
13	Quarries	...	...	...	...	480 0 0	474 2 6	
	TOTAL					60,680 0 0	49,468 15 6	
G	Civil Administration :—							
14	Mahkma Khas	...	...	...	...	3,14,545 0 0	3,25,003 2 0	
15	Finance Department	...	...	...	..	72,315 0 0	71,881 3 3	
16	State Savings Bank	...	...	...	...	24,943 0 0	24,253 1 6	
17	Life Insurance Department	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
18	Stores Committee	...	...	...	...	2,778 0 0	2,649 10 3	
19	Stationery and Printing	...	...	...	..	39,468 0 0	53,244 12 9	
20	Other Departments	...	...	...	..	54,209 0 0	60,114 12 0	
21	Pensions and Gratuities	...	...	...	...	1,11,648 0 0	1,32,028 14 0	
	TOTAL					6,19,906 0 0	6,69,205 7 9	
H	Protection :—							
22	Administration of Justice	...	...	...	...	1,31,878 0 0	1,49,354 15 2	
23	Jail	...	...	...	...	59,731 0 0	71,763 2 6	
24	Police	...	...	...	...	5,20,506 0 0	5,14,122 9 6	
	TOTAL					7,12,115 0 0	7,35,240 11 2	

APPENDIX XII.—Receipts.—(Continued.)

Abstract Statement of Receipts and Expenditure

Serial No.	Heads of Receipts					Estimates 1937-38	Accounts 1937-38	Remarks
H	Protection :—					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
21	Administration of Justice	...	...	...	...	3,34,230 0 0	2,88,340 11 9	
22	Jail	...	...	...	...	32,400 0 0	42,472 8 7	
23	Police	...	...	...	...	60,050 0 0	54,617 12 5	
					TOTAL	4,26,680 0 0	3,85,431 0 9	
I	Beneficent Departments :—							
24	Education	...	...	...	...	2,725 0 0	2,781 0 3	
25	Medical and Sanitation	...	...	...	...	2,550 0 0	1,543 1 8	
26	Veterinary Fees	...	...	...	...	175 0 0	120 8 0	
27	Gardens	...	...	...	...	2,475 0 0	2,686 10 3	
28	Agricultural Experimental Farm	...	...	...	...	2,910 0 0	1,230 9 0	
29	Co operative Credit Societies	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
					TOTAL	10,835 0 0	8,361 13 2	
J	Industries :—							
30	Commerce and Industries	...	...	...	...	1,05,400 0 0	66,328 11 0	
31	Debt Services :—					...	...
K	Interest	...	...	...	...	35,000 0 0	16,702 2 7	
32	Army and Defence :—							
L	Army	...	...	...	...	6,317 0 0	11,112 7 0	
33	Public Works Department :—							
M	Buildings and Roads	...	...	...	...	30,200 0 0	—1,228 2 5	
34	Electrical and Mechanical Department	...	...	...	...	3,52,500 0 0	3,75,315 6 9	
35	Water Works	...	...	...	...	52,450 0 0	49,618 9 0	
					TOTAL	1,36,150 0 0	1,23,705 13 4	
N	Reception Department :—							
36	Kaikhana	...	...	...	...	800 0 0	669 12 6	
37	State Fariashkhana	...	...	...	...	600 0 0	495 12 3	
38	State Motor Department	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
					TOTAL	1,400 0 0	1,165 8 9	

